SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1852. NO. 24.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. *Receipts for all sums* will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Saddle and Harness Establishment.

The undersigned tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and numerous customers, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business in this city, and hopes by a strict and diligent attention to his business, to merit a continuance of their favors.

Having had the misfortune to lose his Store House by Fire, he has taken a Store on the West side of Fayetteville Street, in Peace's Row, 2nd door South of P. F. Pescud's Drug Store, where he will continue to conduct his business as heretofore. Having in his employ the best workmen the country can produce, and the best materials, he is prepared to make to order any and every article manufactured in his line of business, with fidelity and despatch.

All kinds of repairing also done promptly.

The following comprises a list of goods constantly kept on hand, and which shall be sold at prices to suit the times.

Gentlemen's best plain and stitched Saddles, Spanish ditto, all kinds, Somerset and shafted ditto, full quilted Spanish and Washington Covered ditto, common Saddles, great variety, Ladie's Saddles all kinds, Boy's and Waggon ditto.

Coach, Buggie and Stage Harness; Waggon and Car Harnesses, all kinds; Saddle Bags, Briddles and Martingales, all kinds; Trunks and Travelling Bags, Buffaloe robes; Coach, Buggie and Riding Whips, all kinds; Waggon, Planter's and Drover's ditto; Skirting Harness, Bag and Bridle Leather, Sheep and Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, Girth and Straining Webb, Enameled and Dash Leather.

Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bitts, all kinds and Patterns; Coach, Gig and Buggie Harness Mounting, all Patterns; in fact, all articles usually kept in a regular Saddlery Store can be had here.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS.

Raleigh, January 1, 1851. 17—tf.

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my new Establishment, the Novelty Works, to execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Machinery of every description, Iron and Brass Castings in every variety, Screw Cutting, of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small

STEAM ENGINES

for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities for Manufacturing them, I would respectfully, call the attention of the public.

All Communications must be post-paid and directed to

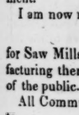
SILAS BURNS,

Raleigh, N. C.

November 14, 1851. 4—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.,

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,



ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by unfirring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

THE VARIETY STORE!

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Something Nice!—Just Received.

150 GALS. of the best Cherry-stone OYSTERS spiced, put up in one gallon tins, and warranted to keep six months.

I would just say here, that I have made an arrangement with a gentleman on the Eastern Shore of Virginia to keep me supplied with them; and the citizens may be assured that I will supply them on the best of terms; and those at a distance that may want to buy to sell again, have just to send in their orders, and they shall make a handsome profit.

L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Jan. 2, 1852. 18—

BLANK Warrants and Blank Executions for Clerks, for sale at the Standard office.

August 6, 1851. 80—tf.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

FOR 1851-'2.

ISAAC PROCTER, Merchant Tailor, (Successor to the firm of Oliver & Procter) having purchased out the entire interest of Thos. M. Oliver, in the late firm of Oliver & Procter, I avail myself of the very first opportunity to inform the patrons of the said firm of the fact and to solicit from them the continuance of their support. I have just received a beautiful supply of goods, selected by Mr. Oliver, with great care, from the latest importations, embracing

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every colour dun grade, Dress-Shirts, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

In fact, everything usually kept by Merchant Tailors or Clothiers. I shall be assisted by Mr. Geo. L. Gould, an experienced Coat cutter, (and a pupil of Mr. Oliver's—in fact, having been Oliver and Procter's coat-cutter for the last fourteen months.) I shall have charge of the pantaloons and vest department myself, and I have had exclusive charge of it in the late firm for the last five years.

Everything will be done that can be done, to give satisfaction and to render the establishment popular with its patrons. So liberally bestowed upon us as a firm, I shall endeavor by assiduous attention to business and a desire to please, to merit its continuance.

ISAAC PROCTER.

ALSO,

ON HAND AND AM RECEIVING, daily, a large assortment of CLOTHING, of every description and style, of my own and Northern manufacture—all of which, being made under my own supervision, I can fully recommend.

L. P.

Raleigh, Oct. 24th, 1851. 103—

Ready Made Clothing.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City.

A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 18 .05 840—w tf.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

AT HAND

Gunny and Hemp Bagging, 44 inches wide
Bale Rope and Twine.

ALSO,

150 pairs of Men's and Boy's Brogans,
Men's Kip Shoetees, Woms. Lea. Bootees,
with a general assortment of shoes,
Bl'k and white Wool Hats,
75 Point and Duffle Blankets,
Cradle Blankets,

For sale low by

J. BROWN,

No, 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh Oct. 6, 1851. 97—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

CALL AT PROCTER'S.

AND examine that lot of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOTHING, just arrived.

Fine Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and Olive Frock and Dress Coats, at unprecedented low prices.

Cheap Frock, Sack, and Over Coats, of every price and variety.

Paletot Frocks and Over Coats, an entirely new and beautiful article, pronounced by all the most tasteful garment of the season.

Any or all of which will be sold extremely low for cash, or on usual terms to punctual customers.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1851. 6—

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

THE subscriber is now running a two-horse Hack from Gaston to Garysburg, about 17 miles, in connection with the Portsmouth Road, so that travellers going North can be accommodated in the promptest manner, as this line is also in connection with the Baltimor-boats. The Hack leaves Gaston immediately on the arrival of the Raleigh train.

Travellers will save $2 by this route, and go about six hours ahead of the present arrangements.

W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*

December 29, 1851. 16—3m.

LAW SCHOOL At HILLSBORO', N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 15th of January next, and continue until June following.

A Moot Court will be holden once in each week.

Text books can be had here at the prices charged by E. J. Hale & Son, of Fayetteville.

Board can be had in good families in town and in the immediate neighborhood upon reasonable terms.

F. NASH,

J. L. BAILEY.

December 30th, 1851. 16—1m.

PIANA FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1851. 22—

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

Music and Pianos.

JUST RECEIVED, at the North Carolina Music Store, 2,000 pieces of new and elegant *Music*, among which may be found the songs of Miss Catharine Hayes, with correct lithographs of the "Swan of Erin." Also, the Bloomer Waltzes and Polkas, with splendid colored vignettes of the Bloomer; also, Passadita, &c.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

September 26, 1851. 94—tf.

Swedenborgianism Reviewed,

BY Enoch Powell, D. D., Prof. in the Theological Seminary, Bangor, Maine.

For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

October 16, 1851. 901—

A LOT of Thomastown Lime.

Just to hand

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

NORTH CAROLINA

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

Directors:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

Officers of the Company:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting,
Richard Smith,
John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1852. 21—

GREENSBOROUGH

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE,
W. J. McCONNEL, } *Executive Com.*
WM. S. RANKIN,

Directors.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,

Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory.

RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp'l. of State*, E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court*, Gen. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

At Evan's & Cooke's,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS,

GEO. T. COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of R. Tucker & Son are requested to come forward and make payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

Surviving Partners.

December 30, 1851. 908—

LEATHER FOR FALL TRADE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & E. R. FORD.

No. 91, Old Street,

opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

MARBLE WORK AND IRON RAILINGS.

JOHN STRUTHERS & SON,

No. 360 Market-Street, Philadelphia,

Furnish all kinds of Marble Work,

MANTELS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, &C.,

At the most reasonable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MORE & GALLAGHER,

Corner of Broad & Cortes Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURE

ALL KINDS OF IRON RAILINGS,

For Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any FANCY IRON WORK,

On the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom.

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mill Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

North Carolina Book Store.

HENRY D. TURNER has for sale the Supreme Court Reports, 40 volumes, uniform sets, or single volumes; Iredell's Digest, 3 volumes; Swaim's Justice and Form Book; Iredell's Manual; Swaim's Executor.

Also, at greatly reduced prices, in quantities or by retail, a complete assortment of School Books, Music Books, Blank Books, Stationery, and Fancy Articles; Juvenile and Toy Books; all the new publications as soon as issued; the Standard Publications in every department of Literature, Arts and Science, and in every language, ancient or modern.

Book Binding, in every variety, promptly executed, in the neatest manner.

Select Garden Seeds—every variety—warranted fresh and good—selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardeners in the Northern country.

Raleigh, January 9, 1852. 18—

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My Grist Mill is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

IMPORTATIONS FOR SPRING, 1852.

M. L. HALLOWELL, & CO.

IMPORTERS OF SILKS AND FANCY GOODS,

No. 143 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY invite North Carolina Merchants to examine their very extensive stock of Goods; selected with great care, and purchased for cash.

January 15, 1852. 18—2mp.

GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, or Poor Man's Friend, in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide. This book points out in plain language, free from doctor's terms, the disease's of men, women, and children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for he benefit of families. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,

Jan. 19, 1852. N. C. Bookstore.

THE FAMILY SCHOOL, heretofore carried on in Warren County, near Littleton, North Carolina, has been transferred to Ridgeway, in the same County, agreeably to an arrangement with the Trustees of the Ridgeway Academy. J. D'B. HOOPER,

January 12, 1852. 902—2w.

Weekly Register, two insertions.

A CARD.

THE REV. W. HOOPER, besides his classes of young Ladies, has under his instuction a small class of boys, learning "Bullions's Latin Reader," and would be willing to take several others of the same advancement.

January 3, 1852. 18—3t.

E. L. HARDING & CO. have taken a Store in connection with Col. C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville Street, next door to W. L. Pomeroy's Book Store, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 9th, 1852. 18—

MACCARONI, another supply just received and for sale by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

NEW SHOE STORE.

H. O. GILL, begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he is now receiving the largest assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, VALICES, BONNET BOXES, TRUNKS, CARPET-BAGS, SATCHELLS, &c., &c.,

that has ever been offered in this market.

The following is a list of a few of the leading articles which he now offers to the public:

Ladies' Blue, Green, Bronze, and light colored Prunella Gaiters.
do do do do do do half do.
do Black thick and thin sole whole Gaiters,
do do do do half do.
do do do do Morocco Gaiters,
do do and Bronze do do Bootees,
do do thick and thin sole do Excelsiors,
do Bronze do do do.
do Black do Kid and Morocco Parodies,
do do do Enamelled Jenny Linds.
do Green, Bronze, and light colored Morocco Buskins,
do do do Polka
do Black Kid and Morocco Slippers,
do do do Ties,
do do do Walking Shoes,
do Black Kid and Morocco Buskins, thick and thin soles,
do Over Shoes, a nice article,
do White Kid Slippers, a superior article,

A beautiful article of White Kid Gaiters daily expected,

Misses' Blue, Green, Bronze, and light colored Prunella Gaiters.
do Black thick and thin sole do.
do Blue, Green, Bronze, and light colored Misses Bootees,
do Black thick and thin sole do.
do do Morocco and Goat Buskins,
do do do Slippers,
do Goat and Bearded Bootees,

Children's black, blue, green, bronze, and light col'ed. Gaiters,
do do do do Morocco Bootees,
do do do do do Polkas,
do Goat Bootees and Jenny Lind Buskins.

Also, nearly every description of

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

All of the above can be had at exceedingly low prices, for Cash, at the RALEIGH SHOE HOUSE, on Fayetteville-street, opposite the Post Office, and second door below Mr. Pomeroy's Book Store.

N. B.—Country Merchants visiting this place will do well to give me a call, as they can be supplied on reasonable terms.

Raleigh, December 5, 1851. 10—

PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibition of the State of Maryland.

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.

Grand Piano, in a modern style, handsome wood,	$ 650
" " with carved ornaments, from	$700 to 1000
Square Piano, splendid carving, ornamented style, [*Drawing, No. 2.*]	450
" " " " Gothic style,	400
" square cor. case, ogee Tablets, on a large lash stand,	375
" " round " " ornam'd with modern mouldings,	375
" " " " plain finish, of superior wood,	350
" " hollow cornered case, ogee Tablets, on a scroll stand,	350
" " " " on modern legs,	350
" square cor. case, Goth. pattern Tablet and octog. legs,	325
" hollow " plain Tablet, and octogan legs,	325
" square " plain legs,	300

Comprising 6¼ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.

" " fashionable style case, ornamented with mouldings,	300
" " hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs,	280
" square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match,	280

Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.

" " hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing, No. 5.*]	275
" " " " on turned legs,	250
" square " " fancy Tablet, legs to match,	250
" " " " plain "	225

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality, Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tinted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Palette, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c., &c., in short every thing necessary for these tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received, and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—

FALL STOCK, 1851.

THE attention of my friends and Dealers, generally, is invited to my assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

which, as regards quality and variety, is unsurpassed by any house in North Carolina.

My Stock having been selected with great care and purchased on the most favorable terms from

Importers and Manufacturers,

enables me to render satisfaction to all who need articles in my line.

I take this occasion to again tender my thanks for the very liberal support hitherto extended to me, and by continued assiduity, and unremitted attention to the wants of my friends, I hope to continue to merit the favorable opinion so generally entertained for my Establishment.

I continue to keep a supply of the Purest Wines, and London Dock Brandy, bought expressly for Medical purposes, and a large assortment of the choicest brands of Cigars—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Raleigh, Oct. 20th, 1851 102—

JUST ARRIVED,

AT PROCTER'S,

Successor to Messrs. Oliver & Procter,

A Fresh Supply of those beautiful

WINTER FROCK AND OVER-COATS,

Also, a variety of

FANCY CASSIMERES,

All of which are selling very cheap.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Dec. 20, 1851. 14—

Ready-Made Clothing.

CHEAPER THAN EVER. We have received a full assortment of fine, extra fine, and low priced Ready-made Clothing, which we are instructed to sell at the very lowest prices, in order to close out the entire stock, to make room for further supplies.

A. B. STITH, & CO.

Raleigh, December 20, 1851. 14—

LITERARY Recollections, from the Autobiography of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey, 2 vols. At

H. D. TURNER'S.

N. C. Bookstore

$300 Reward.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, It has been represented to me that *Timothy Smith, John Epperson* and *William Humpston*, did lately, in the County of Sampson in this State, murder one MILTON MATHIS late of the County aforesaid, and that the said Timothy Smith, John Epperson and William Humpston have fled from justice and probably escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, to the end that Timothy Smith, John Epperson and William Humpston may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of Three hundred dollars for their apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of the said County of Sampson, or one hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of any one of them to the said Sheriff.

DESCRIPTION.

No description has been forwarded to this Department, but the aforesaid persons are represented to have been members of, or in some way connected with a Circus Company, known as "Johnson & Co.'s People's Circus Company."

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh this, the 24th day of December, A. D., 1851.

SEAL.

By the Governor,

DAVID S. REID.

THOMAS SETTLE, Jr., *Private Secretary.*

December 24th, 1851. 16—6t.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

KAHNWELLER & BROTHER, respectfully inform Merchants, Planters and others, that they are prepared to supply any amount of DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., on the most favorable terms. They can successfully compete with any southern market, as all will find on application.

We have the late Reading Room expressly fitted up for the wholesale business.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1851. 6—6t.

JOSIAH WELLS,

WHOLESALE

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

NORFOLK, VA.

FILLS orders for Groceries at low prices, and gives his best attention to the sales of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce consigned to him.

Norfolk, Dec. 4, 1851. 12—6m.

HURRAH FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $130.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90- 1y

JUST RECEIVED.

NEW hulled Buckwheat Flour,
Superior Ohio Butter, Goshen Cheese,
Ohio Hams of Bacon, (excellent quality,)
Fine dried Beef, Buffalo Tongues,
Irish Potatoes, Prunes and Lindles,
Gayer, and common Raisins, Currants and Citron,
Rhine Wines, together with a choice assortment of
TOYS & FANCY ARTICLES.

for sale low at F. MAILLER'S,

At the R. & G. R. R. Depot.

December 23, 1851. 899—

NAZARINE and Sky-Blue Marinos,
Super White and Mode Col'd do.,
Rose, Dark Green, Pea Green and Cherry Col'd Muslins,
An additional supply of handsome Ribbons,
White and Col'd Paris Kid Gloves,
Velvet Ribbons,
Embroidering Braids, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

101—

Notice.

WHITESVILLE, Columbus, Co. N. C.,
Dec. 10, 1851.

A TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of the Academy at this place. A liberal price will be given. Application will be made to F. George, Esq., or myself at this office.

J. A. MAULTSBY.

898—tf.

NOTICE.

E. L. HARDING, & Co. Would inform their friends and customers that they can be found for a few days in a room over Messrs. Evans & Cooke's Store. Call at the far-famed and world-wide renowned Establishment of E. L. H. & Co., and get the best bargains, as heretofore.

December 19, 1851. 14—tf.

SAVAGE AND MEARES,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

Cash for 10,0000 Bushels of Charcoal.

I am always in want, and always pay the very highest prices. Old Iron always in demand at a fair price at the

NOVELTY WORKS.

SILAS BURNS.

Raleigh, N. C. 4—tf.

By the Author of "Sam Slick."

RULE AND MISRULE of the English in America. By Judge Haliburton.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,

N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Nov. 1851. 2—

By SAMUEL WARREN, F. R. S.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, November, 1851. 2—

A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceased to exist.

BY JAMES IREDELL.—Price $1 50.

H. D. TURNER.

Turner's North Carolina Almanac,

FOR 1852.

PUBLISHED and sold Wholesale and Retail, by

HENRY D. TURNER,

Raleigh, 1851. N. C. Book Store.

PRICE, $ 1.75 Cents. Swallow Barn, or a sojourn in the Old Dominion. Revised Edition, with twenty Illustrations. By J. P. Kennedy. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,

Raleigh, Dec. 1851. N. C. Bookstore.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type, and is now prepared to execute Jobs of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms.

Call at the Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. W. HOLDEN.

Notice to Debtors.

E. L. HARDING & CO. design closing their present business as speedily as possible, and request all those that are indebted to come forward and settle, either by Cash, Bond or Note.

A. B. STITH, & CO.

Raleigh, December 20, 1851. 14—

WEDDING Cake Boxes. Just given for sale by

H. D. TURNER,

N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1852. 17—

CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

Land intended to be planted in cotton should be bedded up as early in the winter as possible, to allow the freezes to pulverize the soil thoroughly and the land to settle immediately under the tap root. The ploughing should be done with the best turning ploughs, as deeply as the nature and depth of the soil will admit, and in the most thorough manner. Especial care should be taken, to leave no land unbroken between the furrows. If the soil is stiff and deep, two horse ploughing, to a depth commensurate with that of the soil and ease to the team, is infinitely preferable; this secures a more thorough drainage and greater and freer penetration of the roots of the plant to the most sub-soil, in either wet or dry summers. The rows should be laid off with a scooter plow, at distances suitable to the strength of the soil, say five and a half feet to six feet on bottom land, and four to five feet on upland, or even less than four, if the soil is thin. Stubble land to go in cotton (which should always follow corn, small grain, or fallow land,) should be broken or bedded up very early in the winter, to allow time for grass seeds, and stalks to rot, and the frost to disintegrate furrow slice and clods. A good plan on stubble, corn, or fallow land to go in cotton, is to lay off the rows with a scooter plough; enlarge the furrow with a shovel plough; drag all the grass weeds or stalks into the furrows, and then list two furrows of a two horse plough upon the soil of vegetable matter, leaving the bulks to be well ploughed out with a turning plough about a fortnight before planting. This puts all trash out of the way in chopping out, and provides an absorbent for moisture and a bulk of manure beneath each bed. If a heavy rain or baking wind should run the land together and form a crust upon the bed, a one horse harrow run over the bed will pulverize the crust and put the land in good tilth. Cotton should be planted from the fifteenth of March to the 10th of April, as the season or sort of land warrants. Seed should be well saved, and if kept over one year for planting, will ensure a better stand and more vigorous plants, as the imperfect seed perish by keeping over. They should be sown at the rate of one and a half to two bushels to the acre; in direct proportion to the width of the rows, (narrow ones requiring more seed) and the stiffness of the soil; the latter case demanding also more seed. Seed on light land may be covered with a board, with a notch in it, attached to a scooter stock. But stiff lands should always be covered with a harrow or two small scooter furrows. The ridge, in the latter case, over the seed, to be scraped off with a board with a notch in it, as soon as the seed cracks the ground in germinating. The board is useful in scraping off the first coat of grass, the first ploughing of cotton should begin when the third leaf appears on the young plant, and be done with a sweep, Mississippi scraper, or some similar implement; as no roots are lacerated by this process and the plant suffers no check in growth; chopping should begin in from four to seven days after running round, and to be done with hoes of as nearly equal size as possible, the stand being more uniform in consequence. From one to four stalks should be left in a stand at this time, and the distance between stands governed by the strength of the soil; though thick planting in moderation on all soils—say six feet by eighteen inches on bottom land, and four feet by twelve inches on good upland—will be found the most productive in an average of years. The second ploughing should be done with a sweep next to the bottom, with a mould board next to the plant, to dirt the young cotton, and the balance of the row ploughed out with a turning plough to keep up the bed. The stand should then be thinned to one stalk in a place on strong land, but from two to four may be left on being thinned to supply limbs by stalks; all subsequent plowing in ordinary seasons should be done with the sweep, with the mould board to keep up the bed. But in laying by, one or two furrows should be run with a turning plough to drain off the surplus water from heavy rains; bottoms should be ploughed every twenty days, and hoed immediately, to keep it constantly growing, the earth light and pervious to the sun, air and dews. In very wet seasons, recourse may be had to turning ploughs with benefit, provided they do not penetrate deeply near the plant; for this checks the plant if it turns off dry by breaking the roots, and causes it to shed, and forces it too much in growth if rain follows speedily. It is doubtful whether topping cotton is *beneficial* in the average of years, sometimes doing well and in others failing in nearly simialr circumstances.

Picking should begin as soon as a hand can gather fifty pounds in a day, as the oil is soon evaporated by the sun, wind and rain, and a large per cent of weight is thereby lost. In full crop years, cotton should be picked as free from leaf as is consistent with good work. But in short crop seasons, too much pains should not be taken with the leaf, as the difference in number of pounds will greatly over-balance that of loss of price per pound, and discrimination does not prevail in the market to any extent comparable with that of the large crop years. Planting seed should be saved from the second picking in general, and from cotton picked from mid-day till night, or that seemed well for the purpose. All other cotton should never be sunned unless wet by rain, but packed in close bulk from four to eight weeks, to allow it to heat, care being taken not to allow it to heat too much, and the oil from the seed to diffuse through the lint, imparting to it the tinge so admired by buyers and manufacturers. Ginning should be carefully done at a moderate speed. Packing should never be done in very dry or windy weather, but always in damp and moderately rainy days, as it packs better, weighs heavier, from the absorption from the air and retention of the oil latent in the lint. The bagging should always be put on loosely to allow for the swelling of the bale, and completely envelope the cotton. The ropes should be put on tightly, to prevent undue expansion of the bale, and be at least six in number. *Soil of the South.*

WHAT RAILROADS ARE DOING. It is but a few years since the idea would have been hooted at by Eastern Capitalists, had they been asked to invest in Railroads in our Western States. The "Michigan Central" was the pioneer in drawing eastern capitalists' attention Westward. It being the natural route or connecting link binding the Atlantic cities with the Mississippi, a few were found hazardous enough to embark in the enterprise. Says the Buffalo *Courier*:—

"The road then, extending to Kalmazoo, was purchased from the State, and immediately a new zeal was instilled into it. It was the first Western corporation to bring its bonds into market, and now the system has become universal for permanent investment. The bonds of this Company now command 108—the highest quoted at the Stock Board, and the stock 110, with dividend. By the report of the Treasurer just made, the earnings of the road it appears, amount to $461,364 80 to December 1st. After paying a dividend of 14 per cent amounting to $404,138, the surplus on hand will be $67,226,80. The nett receipts for the last six months were $385,051,67 against $283,369,65 in the same period in 1850. This gain has been entirely in passengers and miscellaneous receipts, produce having been held back by farmers owing to the low prices, that must come forward in the spring. There is at the present time more produce in the houses of Western farmers than at any previous season for years. The crops were good last summer, and but a small amount has been disposed of, at least as far as Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin are concerned, and these States are all more or less tributary to this road.

The whole cost of the road is $6,929,708. In the last year it has paid its expenses and a dividend of 14 per cent, besides retaining $57,22,676 on hand for contingencies. The local business of the road alone will pay 8 to 10 per cent per aunum. With the completion of the Great Western Canada road, and the Brantford connection, there can be no reason why the stock will not pay better than any road in the West. On the opening of navigation, the road will be in running order direct from Detroit to Chicago, and a more efficiently managed and better equipped road cannot be found in the Union. Indeed it may be called the model road of the West in every respect. Facts and figures like the above speak volumes in regard to the West and its prospects. This is a great country and we are a great people!"

Detroit Free Press.

PARISIAN FASHIONS. A Paris letter writer says that a new style of dressing hair, is in vogue there with the ladies. The hair is not curled, nor greased with any pomatum; nor is it smooth, but frizzled and crisped, *a le negre*. The ladies also wear a kind of vest, like a gentleman's waistcoat, with a small coat and little cravat, just like a gentleman's. Gloves are worn *a la suede*, made of undressed kid. They wear shoes made down to the feet, made of *argent el or*. More jewelry is worn than ever and a profusion of rich bracelets, &c., are displayed.

THE TARIFF OF 1846.

The paragraph of Gov. Hunt's Message relating to the Tariff, is in admirable keeping with the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the same subject. Both these functionaries appear to think that the country will be ruined unless the present Tariff should be repealed, and the Tariff of 1842, or some other system of plunder, introduced. Gov. Hunt speaks of an "enormous balance of trade against the country," and Secretary Corwin implies the same thing, though his own figures show that the exports of the year have exceeded the imports about $2,000,000. "O but"—20,000,000 of the exports consisted of specie. So did $5,000,000 of the imports. Moreover, the specie exported was the product of our own mines, or displaced by the product of our own mines, and was less by many millions than the product of our mines during the same period. So that, instead of draining the country of specie, there was more specie in the country, by many millions, at the end of the year than at the beginning. Can any one tell us why the product of our gold mines is less a domestic manufacture than the product of our iron or lead or coal mines; or less the fruit of domestic industry than a bale of cotton goods or a box of shoes? Why, then, should we object to so much of this product leaving the country as the fluctuations of commerce demand? Well at any rate, say the Protectionists, *if it had not been* for the gold discoveries, your free trade Tariff would have ruined us. So they said in 1847, *if it had not been* for the famine in Europe, all the banks of the country would have been broken. If it had not been for that famine, and again, if it had not been for the gold discoveries, the imports would have been much less than they actually were. Mr. Corwin wishes Congress to interpose and regulate these matters; but we can tell him that they are already regulated by a power much stronger than Congress, and much less liable to err. The natural laws of trade—the relations between supply and demand—will, if left alone, regulate all these things in the very best manner. Should it happen that we import too much in any given period, the state of our exchanges will soon reveal the fact, and the self-interest of importers will restrain them. We once had a chartered regulator of domestic exchanges and currency—the United States Bank—and there were many intelligent men who honestly believed that such an institution was indispensable to the heathfulness of both. But the Bank has been dead some fifteen years, and the condition both of the currency and the exchanges is notoriously better than it was during the life of the monster. One would suppose that the country would profit by this teaching. And indeed, it *has* profited. But the protectionists are not the country. They are a minority of the whole people, and must be content to let the majority govern. It is amusing to see how the Hon. Secretary labors to explain away or parry the force of facts which he is obliged to communicate. In 1849–'50 the crop of cotton was so *small* that the price was enormously high. In 1850–'51 the crop was *large*, and the prices still high. The crop of the present year, he tells us, has exceeded that of last year, and will therefore, he calculates, produce much *less* money. In short, every thing has worked in favor of the existing Tariff until now, and so has prevented its evil tendencies from being perceived. But now the mask is to come off. Now the deformity of the monster is to be revealed. Well, we shall see. Hitherto the present Tariff has falsified all the predictions of the Protectionists, and it will doubtless do so hereafter. When it first became a law, the Protectionists said it would yield a very inadequate revenue. But instead of this, it has yielded a revenue immensely greater than the Tariff of 1842; a revenue which has carried the nation through an expensive war with comparatively little borrowing, and will soon extinguish the debt entirely. And so of other predictions. But we have not time to particularise.

The plan of the Hon. Secretary that last year's cotton crop sold for less money in the foreign market than it was invoiced here, shows at least that he was hard pushed, to make out his case. We doubt the truth of the remark when applied to the crop as a whole, but if the Secretary is disposed to go behind his own Custom house valuations, he ought in all fairness to do it in regard to other articles, as well as cotton. The result would be, a large addition to the value, over and above the Custom House appraisement. For, we beg to assure the Hon. Secretary that our merchants and ship-masters do not generally work at a loss, but at a profit. As a general remark, they get more for their commodities on the other side than they cost here, after adding freight and charges. And it is with this enhanced price of their own articles, that they purchase foreign goods in the foreign markets. So that the Secretary's plea will on the whole operate against himself.

He tells us further, that the value of *breadstuffs* exported last year, was *only* $21,958,653, (which is less than a third of what was exported in the famine year,) but he forgets to state that this $21,948,653 is $4,000,000 more than was exported in any one year under the Tariff of 1842, and $5,000,000 more than the annual average under that Tariff.

New York Journal of Commerce.

SICILY. This is the largest and most remarkable island in the Mediterranean, and measures 755 miles in circumference. The ancients denominated it the "Island of the Sun" and the land of Cyclops. The Greek poets, on account of its extraordinary beauty and fertility, styled it the "Garden of Hesperides." The number of houses upon the island is estimated at 268,120, and the population at 1,787,771. The mass of the people are poor and without education. It is subject to the King of Naples, who governs it by a Viceroy. The government is very exacting and oppressive, and affords scarcely any encouragement to agriculture, manufacture or commerce. Sicily has always been distinguished for the remarkable luxuriance of its soil, and even in its present imperfect state of cultivation one good crop, says Brydone, would be sufficient to maintain the island seven years. In the spring the flowers are fragrant beyond description, and the air is so loaded with their perfume that dogs lose their scent in hunting over its heaths. The works of Homer, Virgil, Cicero, and Milton, abound with many beautiful allusions in reference to Sicily. The shape of Sicily is that of a triangle, and on this account has been called Trinacria; it is full of mountains and valleys and fertilizing streams. In the early ages, the Sicilians assiduously cultivated poetry, sculpture and painting. Fabricius gives a list of seventy Sicilians who have been celebrated in antiquity for learning and genius; there are still able and gifted men scattered over the island, but they are silent and in the shade. The absolute character of the government and the arbitrary censorship of the press prevent them from being either seen or known—their works are seldom, if ever, published and their voices are unheard.

No paper is issued in Sicily, except a price current, and the only authorized journal in circulation, is that entitled "Journal of the two Sicilies," published at Naples, under the official sanction of the King.

In spite of wars, earthquakes, tyranny and superstition, the natural beauty of the island is still the same; but the people are not happy, because they are without freedom, without which, the richest blessings of nature are of little value.

A RAILROAD IN AFRICA. One of the most interesting facts in relation to the onward course of things which characterize the present age is, that the Viceroy of Egypt has sanctioned the project of a railroad from Alexandria to the Isthmus of Suez, by the way of Cairo. It is said that the Viceroy is able at any time to place a hundred thousand Arabs at work on the proposed route, and, as he is a very enterprising monarch, it is supposed that he will not suffer the improvement to languish. The spirit of progress was never so active as it is at present. Every nation in Europe is exhibiting striking evidences of this fact. Even the Sultan of Turkey has roused himself from the long dream in which his government has indulged, and is now busily engaged in introducing reforms from other nations in Europe. The hoary old despotisms of Asia must also renounce their torpor and decrepitude, be rejuvenated and enter on the grand career of improvement. Railways and telegraphic lines will hereafter pierce the solitudes of Oriental despotism, and open up highways for the exchange of the products of mind as well as of manufactures and agriculture. *Hunt's Magazine.*

We have never known the tide of emigration through this section of country, as is now going forward to Texas. The emigrants come mostly from the northern part of this State and the northern and western counties of Alabama. We regret to state that a number of our county people, many of them of our most substantial citizens, have also taken the fever, and are off for the region west of the Sabine.

Hinds co. (Miss.) Gazette.

THE VANITY OF RICHES.

In the following, our friend Tracy, of the *Museum*, seems to have hit upon a happy vein. The style is felicitous, and, in many parts would do credit to Neal, the author of the Charcoal sketches. The philosophy of wealth and its enjoyment, is a subject which admits not only of the mirthfulness here displayed, but of a deeper attention than is generally bestowed upon it.

Mr. Ferguson, the noted bibulent—he of the rubicund visage we mean—was standing in Washington street the other day, leaning against an awning-post to rest himself after the fatigue incident upon visiting and chatting with a number of publicans and sinners, when he fell into the following train of reflections:—

"What is the use of being rich? In particular, what's the use of getting rich? My wife, she says to me every time I get to work on a job—'Jim, why don't you try to lay up a little money?' says she. And then I try to distil into her mind the evils of riches. There was poor Mr. Astor, worked hard to 'cumulate property, and when he had piled up a lot of it he was pestered to death to take keer of it. Then there was poor rich Mr. McDonogh, in Louisiana, nigh about starved himself, and only had one suit of poor clothes, for the sake of buyin all the land that jined him. I reckon I've et and drunk about ten times as much good stuff as Mr. McDonogh did in his life, with all his property. I live kinder independent like. Nobody asks me to endorse notes or go bail for anybody. No tenth cousins come to my house visitin, expectin to live like fightin cocks at my expense. Nobody asks me to subscribe a thousand dollars for Koshshoot. Nobody asks me for money for party purposes. In fact, I get treated at other people's expenses—every 'lection.

And now what's the use in my working and scrubbin around year in and year out just to 'cumulate a few hundred thousand dollars? My wife would like to have me do it I know, so that she might dress in silks; but caliker is good enough for any woman. I enjoy myself just as well as if I was rich. Can't I see all the pretty picters they put up in the windows, around here for nothin? And all them watches and rings the other side of that plate glass, I can enjoy as well as if I owned 'em. I have new patterns put out for me to look at almost every day, and I don't have to worry nights about their gettin stole. Your rich men go to a great expense and much trouble to keep their coaches and great lazy fellows to drive them, but when I want to ride up the South End, or to almost any other part of the city, I just becons with my finger, and a four horse team and coach haul up to the curb stone and I jump in and am off—only a fourpence to pay. No, no! You don't catch Jim Ferguson bein one of the "Rich Men of Massachusetts," no how! They ain't good members of society, *they* ain't. Cause why!—They buy their liquor by the demijohn and drink it at home, and there ain't no *public spirit* about that. That don't help landlords and saloon keepers to pay rent—don't help along the 'chinery of society. It's liable to raise a breeze in the family circle, as I know by experience, for if I carry home even a pint bottle, Mrs. F. raises a blow that a'most takes my hair off. If I follow the example of the rich men I should lead a pretty life with Mrs. F. In fact rich men is a humbug, and money is a humbug, so I guess I'll carry this quarter to some grocery and invest it wher' thieves can't break through and steal it. As long as I carry it about I'm liable to have my pocket's picked, but when I've drunk it up nobody can cheat me out of it—that's a fact."

And Mr. Ferguson, being fully impressed with the vanity of riches, spent his last quarter at the nearest grocery.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN RAILWAY. The Great Railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow, recently opened, is in nearly a straight line, and four hundred miles in length. The track is double, of five feet gauge, and some of the bridges are elevated above the water from 125 to 175 feet. The bridges are of wood, on Howe's principle, and were built by R. O. Williams, of Connecticut. Major Whistler, of the Western Railroad, went to Russia in 1843, and was engineer of the work until his death. Then Major Brown, of the New York and Erie Railroad, became engineer in chief, and finished the Russian Road. The entire cost is stated at $25,000,000.

The locomotives have also the stamp of American genius. They were built by Harrison, Winans & Eastwick, from drawings by Major Whistler, and are outside cylinder reverse engines, and are intended for burning wood. They are 162 in number, of which 42 are for passengers, and 120 for freight trains. The passenger cars are built upon the American plan, and are 56 feet long by 9½ broad. The two imperial carriages are very magnificent, being 84 feet long by 10 broad, and 7½ feet high, and supported on 16 wheels on the Bogie principle. These carriages have spacious apartments, furnished for the Emperor and Empress separately, in the most approved and luxurious manner. They are fitted up with beds, and a kitchen car attached, with larder, wine cellar, ice house, &c.

The road is to be run in 15 hours. It used to take the diligence 75 hours, and 11 days with freight. Boats by rivers and canals between the two cities make the trip in from 35 to 60 days, and frozen up half of the time at that. Nicholas has caught a good deal of the progressive spirit of the age, and a railway from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, 796 miles long, is now strongly talked of as a probable undertaking.

The "National Democrat" resists the alliance with England, and asks:

"In what country, and where on the pages of history have we ever seen that England would have used her fleets or cannons in the defence of right, or a sacred principle? All her expeditions and conquests have been marked by violence and robbery. She held the dice at the table of kings, in 1815, when a few powers, her subsidized accomplices, parcelled out among themselves kingdoms, like so much plunder, and people, like so many flocks of sheep, having no regard to nationality, race, affinity, or social or national relation. She styles herself the 'Protector of nations.' Yet she has poisoned the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire, and annually murders thousands of the people of India. She holds Ireland in chains, and you cannot find a nation on the face of the globe that will bear witness to the honor of England, nor scarce find a coast, an isle, or a harbor, that she has not disquieted, burnt or ravaged. She never formed a friendly alliance, one springing from the heart, or existing in a fraternal relation. England has no sisters among the nations of the earth. She has vessels and subjects by millions; but friends she has none. Will such a government give free institutions to nations for whose benefit she pretends to interfere? Can we form an alliance with such a nation for any purpose whatever? Most certainly not!"

PRETTY GOOD. The "own correspondent" of the Dublin Warder proffers the following as an excuse for the dullness of his last weekly communication:

"Bedad, I had a botherin' bout of it last night imaginin' I was at the diggins in Australia, and peltin' away in sarch o' dhry lodgins, with a pillow case full o' goold dust over my showldher, whin, as I consaived, some o' the Abbeyridgenies thought to rob me before my face; so what did I do, only took my lawful wife be the band of the night-cap, and afterwards be the hair of the head and threw her about the room, supposin all the time that 'twas a common robber I was rough-handlin'. Well you never heard a finer cry at a funeral in the counthry when 'twas the fashion to screech at 'em than the dacent woman set up at bein' treated in sich a manner. She was sure it was some sort o' burglary that was on foot, till she distinguished my voice rightly callin' her a black savage, and ordherin' her on pain o' death, to take her hands off me property."

RECIPE FOR MAKING BEER. To make the best beer in the world, take one pint of corn and boil it until it is a little soft, add to it one pint of molasses and one gallon of water, shake them well together and set it by the fire, and in twenty-four hours the beer is excellent. When all the beer in the jug is used, just add more molasses and water. The same corn will answer for six months, and the beer will be fit for use in twelve hours by keeping the jug which contains it warm. In the absence of Molasses, sugar or honey will answer its place. In this way, the whole ingredients used in making a gallon of beer will not cost exceeding four cents, and it is better and more wholesome than cider.

For one customer who consults the signs over the doors of places of business, one hundred obtain directions to trading houses from *Newspaper Advertisements*, the Locomotive Sign-boards.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1852.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

Our friends of the Republican and Patriot, Journal, and Carolinian, are discussing the practicability of District Conventions to appoint Delegates to Baltimore; and the suggestion has been made—in view of the difficulty, on account of the extent of country embraced within our Districts, of assembling these bodies—that the Delegates to the State Convention from the respective Districts should make these appointments.

This, it strikes us, is a matter entirely with the Districts. They are entitled to the Delegates, and they may appoint them in any mode they may deem proper. The preferable plan, undoubtedly, is to appoint by District Conventions assembled for the purpose; and this plan was generally observed four years ago. It would not be difficult, it seems to us, to get Conventions in the central and Eastern portions of the State, where the population is heavy and the party strong; but in some of the Western Districts it may be, on account especially of the wide extent of country which these Districts embrace. The better plan, in our opinion, would be to go forward with the District Conventions, leaving it to the people of the Districts to appoint by Conventions held among themselves, or to refer the matter to the State Convention; and should it turn out, when the latter Convention assembles, that any of the Districts have failed to act, it would be an easy matter for the State Delegates from counties composing such Districts to meet together and appoint.

We hope to see North Carolina fully represented in the Baltimore Convention. She will vote, in all probability, for the nominee of that body; and it is, therefore, her right and her duty to exert the fullest influence to which she may be entitled, in making the selection.

SUPREME COURT.

The following cases have been argued before this tribunal since our last:

FRIDAY, January 23.

Washington *vs.* Humphreys, from Guilford—submitted by Kerr for plaintiff and Miller for defendant.

Faucett *vs.* Adams, from Orange—argued by Norwood and J. H. Bryan for plaintiff and Miller for defendant.

Holmes *vs.* Hawes, in Equity from New Hanover—argued by W. H. Haywood for plaintiff and Iredell for defendant.

Dean *vs.* King, from Guilford—argued by Kerr for plaintiff and Miller for defendant.

McGibbony *vs.* Miles, (two cases) from Guilford—argued by Kerr for plaintiff and Miller for defendant.

Stanly *vs.* Hendricks, from Guilford—argued by Miller for plaintiff.

Richardson *vs.* Strong, from Granville—argued by J. H. Bryan for defendant.

Hampton *vs.* Brown, from Davidson—argued by Miller for defendant.

Johnson *vs.* Farlow, from Randolph—argued by Miller for plaintiff.

Overman *vs.* Coble, from Randolph—argued by Miller for defendant.

SATURDAY, January 24.

Martin *vs.* Amos, from Stokes—submitted by Miller for plaintiff and Morehead for defendant.

Phillips *vs.* Allen, from Rockingham—submitted by Morehead for plaintiff and Miller for defendant.

Moye *vs.* May, two cases, one at Law and the other in Equity, from Pitt—argued by Donnell and Moore for plaintiff, and Biggs for defendant.

Clark *vs.* Hoyt, in Equity from Martin—argued by Moore and Biggs for plaintiff and Donnell for defendant.

JUDGES BY THE PEOPLE.

The Legislature of Georgia has passed a bill by the necessary two-thirds vote, giving the election of Judges of the Superior Courts to the people. The following are the most prominent provisions of the bill:

"The people of each judicial circuit are to elect a judge on the 1st Monday in October, 1853, and every four years thereafter. The Coweta, Macon, Blue Ridge, and Southwestern circuits hold their first election in October, 1835, and every four years successively. No one can vote for a judge who has not resided in his circuit one year, and in his county six months prior to the election; and then is restricted in voting to the county in which he resides. No one can be elected judge who has not lived ten years in the State, three years in his circuit, and been a practising attorney for five years prior to his election."

The mode prescribed for altering or amending the Constitution of Georgia, is like that prescribed in this State, with the exception that there the amendment must be approved, in the *first* instance, by a two-thirds vote, and is *not* required to be submitted to the people, at any time, for approval or rejection. In this State, a three-fifths vote is first required, and then a two-thirds vote, and then an approval by the people, at the polls, before the amendment can take effect. In Georgia, as in this State, the bill is required to be published six months previous to the next election for members of the General Assembly.

The Constitution of Georgia is not, therefore, as well guarded as ours is against innovation and hasty changes, for in this State the proposed amendment must be submitted to the people, while there the people are not thus consulted. The people of Georgia, of all parties, are now engaged in making important changes in their fundamental law, by legislative enactment—the *Constitutional* plan for them and for us, but which has been so bitterly denounced by certain politicians.

SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

Mr. JOHN A. MCMANEN, of Orange County, has sent us a specimen of wheat which has been run through his Smut and Screening Machine; and another specimen of wheat before it was subjected to this operation. We have no doubt it is the same wheat—for Mr. McManen is a man of truth—but to look at the two parcels, side by side, you would at once conclude that they were entirely different. The one is full of smut and cheat, and has quite a dingy appearance; and the other is composed of pure grain, and is free from both smut and cheat.

We have no doubt, from the specimen before us, that these Machines—"Young's improved patent Smut and Screening Machines"—are performing well, and bringing into use a good deal of wheat which would otherwise prove a clear loss to the farmer.

We invite attention to Mr. McManen's advertisement, which we have been publishing for some time past. Specimens of the wheat above spoken of may be seen at this office.

The Hon. R. M. T. Hunter has been re-elected to the United States' Senate for six years, by the Legislature of Virginia.

The thermometer was 28 degrees below zero, at Montpelier, Vt. on the 16th instant.

KOSSUTH.

The illustrious Hungarian was received with distinguished honors at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 15th instant. We make the following extracts from his Speech on the occasion:

"I am an humble son of my people, without any pretension to whatever glory at all. And still I have accomplished great things, so that two emperors had to conspire, with all the forces of their tyranny, to arrest for a moment, what it was my duty to do, and what I hope yet to accomplish, if God and America be with me. [Applause.] And do you know whence I have drawn the inspiration of my life? From my people, gentlemen; that is the source of my feelings and of my thoughts.

I think as my people thinks. I feel as my people feels. Every drop of my blood is the pulsation of that heart which beats in the breast of my people. [Applause.] And when oppression came upon us, and adversities weighed heavily upon us, and the loudest men became silent and the boldest stopped in their course, and the most resolute faltered, and the wisest looked around for advice—then I let them stop, and falter, and look, and went to the people in Hungary's mountains and on Hungary's plains, and told them, "Brethren, wisdom is vain; I come to you to know from your instinct, when the wisdom of the wise is at a loss, what to advise; such and such is the case. God will be with us, because our cause is just. Shall we defend ourselves, or shall we yield to oppression?" And the people answered me—"Cursed be he who yields: we will not yield. Plant your tri-color standard, and lead us on—we will follow, and fight, and die, but never will we yield!" [Applause.]

And so we went on, and the unnamed demi-gods of the people fought like heroes, and died with a smile on their lips; and tyranny trembled and the purple seat of despotism quaked. [Applause.]

Then came Russia and treason; and I am an exile and my country is fettered with heavy chains.

That is my story, and that is all I can tell for the past. But we are not broken, and once more I will lead on my people, and my people will follow me in the high face of heaven to fight over the battle for freedom once more. [Great applause.] But we would have fair play, and we would have something more sharp than our nails to fight with for fatherland and humanity. There is my cause. You want no lecture on this subject. You know it by heart; it is there in your heart, written with burning letters by God himself who made you generous by making you free. [Applause.]

I have only to say, God bless you, people of Harrisburg. Your sympathy is a bright ray of consolation cast into my country's gloomy night. Remember me for my people's sake. It is worthy of your brotherly love. And let me hope that you will leave this Hall with this resolution:—"We will help that man for his country's sake: we are happy because we are free: we will help his people to become free as we are, because we love our neighbor as our Saviour taught us to love."

Kossuth then urged upon the citizens the formation of associations of the friends of Hungary, and concluded as follows:

"That is my hope. I will remember you as long as I live, and will teach my people to include your name in its daily prayer to God. The Lord bless you and your country forever. Remember our sufferings; be conscious of your country's honor, and speak and act as becomes a sovereign people. And remember the poor exiled Hungarian, who, from the very heart of his heart, bids you farewell, asking you with the confidence of a brother, overwhelmed with sufferings and with cares, to form associations of friends of Hungary, and your names will be recorded in the very heart of my people from generation to generation; your names will be recorded in the golden book of the annals of Hungarian independence, and of the freedom of all nations. God bless you!" [Great applause, and three cheers for Hungarian intervention.]

GEORGIA.

The following Resolutions have been introduced into the House of Representatives of Georgia:

"WHEREAS, the stability and permanence of the Government depends upon a faithful adherence to the true principles of the Constitution. And whereas, the great principles of constitutional equality can only be fully subserved and carried out, by the choice of a Chief Magistrate who possesses, and is willing to sustain enlightened and liberal views in the administration of the Government; national in their character, embracing equally within its policy and measures, the great confederacy of the American States, so as to avoid sectional issues, calculated in their tendency to disturb the harmony of the Union. And, whereas, the Hon. James Buchanan, of Penn., has exhibited a spirit of disinterested patriotism, and has, in his past history shown himself to be an able and enlightened Statesman;

Be it therefore Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, that we recommend James Buchanan as a candidate for the next Presidency, worthy of the suffrages of the American people.

Resolved further, That we recommend William R. King, of Alabama, as a candidate for Vice President."

These Resolutions, it is said, were coldly received at first; but a change, says the Macon Telegraph, seems to have come over the members since, and "our last accounts from Milledgeville inform us that Democracy is all the rage there and every body is rushing into its temple." The Telegraph proclaims the "great Constitutional Union party" stone-dead in Georgia.

We do not know the fate of the Resolutions.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The latest arrival from Europe brings intelligence that Louis Napoleon, who has just been elected President or Dictator of France for ten years, is not content with that, but is making preparations for assuming the imperial purple. The people of France have at length shown that they are incapable of self-government. Napoleon is but the instrument of the spirit of despotism, for if he had not clutched the reins of absolute rule, the probability, yea, the certainty is that some other man would have done it at an early day. It is but natural that he should have pursued the course he has; *the people of France* are to blame for the present state of things, more than he. It is their fault that Constitutional liberty has been struck down, and all power vested in one man, for they were able to prevent it, but, from various causes, were unwilling. Let them hug their chains—events have shown that they are worthy to wear them.

CAMERON ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Cameron of the Wadesborough Argus, is "dead out" against Special Courts. Hear what he says about the late Special Term for this County:

"The Special Term of Wake Superior Court, held last week, was adjourned on Wednesday, without the transaction of any business whatever. This we regard as another argument in favor of the discontinuance of a system that we always abominated. Special Terms are a nusiance that ought to be abated. They always come at a time when no person is ready to attend them; and consequently little or no business is done. And what can be more irksome to a member of the Bar after coming home from his circuit, jaded and worn down by his labors, *abraded to the very bone*, than to have to pack his traps and set out to a Special Term? The watermelon he had his eye on is gone, the peaches have disappeared, the cider is durunk up, when he gets back—and all in consequence of a Special Term. Down with them say we *ab imo pectore*."

The last Fayetteville Carolinian copies our article containing the suggestion that the Democratic State Convention assemble in this City on the 13th day of May, and adds: "After consulting with our democratic friends in this vicinity, we find they unite with the Standard in the opinion that this would probably be as suitable a time as any which could be selected. We hope that the Democracy throughout the State will concur in the opinion."

PROGRESS OF THE AGE.

The New York Courier and Enquirer introduces statistics of the steam marine of that port with some interesting remarks, from which we extract what follows:

"Fifty years ago, all intercourse among nations was conducted upon the same general principles which had governed intercourse eighteen hundred years before. In trade, time and experience had introduced no new elements. In maritime affairs little had been added which did not partake of the stamp of commerce at its infancy; and even in the cut of a sail—the shape of a helm—such a thing as a departure from established usage was regarded with distrust, and treated as a dangerous innovation. But all these things have undergone changes. Steam and electricity, as mechanical agents, have dissolved the fetters of ignorance, and opened the doors to enterprise. We are no longer hemmed in by continents. The genius of industry and intercourse stalks through-out the land.

In a paper before us, the Postmaster General at Philadelphia, writes to his Deputy at Boston, that "owing to arrangements I have entered into, the mail from one city will reach the other in about three weeks, which is a saving of several days time;" and now, the distance is performed in eleven to thirteen hours. About the year 1828, the whistle of the first locomotive was heard. Now our canals and railroads, if united, would circumnavigate the globe. Ten years ago, the first telegraphic pole was erected. What do we witness at this hour? Wires stretching from continent to continent, and connecting by a single manipulation—an intelligible, speaking vibration—the East with the West—Europe with Asia—the shores of the Pacific with the shores of the Atlantic.

But this application of steam to navigation excites equal wonderment. Its mission is lost in the future, but what a profound page do we already ponder upon! On the 3rd day of October, 1807, the first steamer for the Hudson river trade was launched. This was the earliest practicable attempt in the United States. The steamer Comet, launched at Glasgow, in 1811, four years after, and intended for the navigation of the Clyde, was the first practical attempt in England. At the close of 1819, that country had in service 146 steam vessels; while, in the United States, up to the same period, there had been built 2,600 of all classes, including our foreign steamers. The voyage of the Ocean, between New York, prior to 1811, was a three month's performance. Now the distance is overcome in less than ten days. Even with steam the trip from New Orleans to Pittsburg required 28 days, which is now performed in seven. From Dublin to Holyhead, in 1830, when Great Britain esteemed her appliances as next to perfect, eight hours were consumed, which now requires but three and a quarter. And such, in the brief space of forty-five years has been the progress of this indispensable agent. The first steamship which crossed the Atlantic was the Sirus, from Liverpool, arriving in our harbor on the 23d of April, 1838, and shortly after, on the same day, the Great Western, from Bristol, both vessels making the passage in little less time than would at present be required by one of our fastest clippers. This was the origin of the steam mail service between the United States and Great Britian, which has become an element in our maritime progress of such consequence."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21. The steamship Artic has arrived, with dates from Liverpool to the 7th inst.

Middling qualities of Cotton had advanced ⅛d in the Liverpool market; Flour had advanced 1s per bbl; Wheat 3d per bushel, and Corn slightly improved.

FRANCE.—The Government organ denies the statement that congratulatory letters had been received from the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, by President Napoleon. A large number of suspected persons had been arrested and sent to Cayene. The statue of Liberty had been removed from the Chamber of Deputies.

Tranquility reigned throughout the country, and the funds were buoyant. The new Constitution it was expected would be proclaimed on the 8th inst.

Several American ships laden with cotton, which had touched at English ports, were admitted into the French ports duty free.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF NAPOLEON.—Louis Napoleon has been fired upon by a sentry on duty. The bullet, however, missed its mark, and the sentry has been court-martialed and shot.

The ambitious ends of Louis Napoleon are beginning to develope themselves. He is to be styled Emperor of France at an early day. Coins are now being struck by the Government with this inscription: "Louis Napoleon, Emperor."

It is said, however, that the crowned heads of Europe have notified Napoleon that they are prepared to enforce that article of the treaty at Vienna, which forbids any descendant of the Emperor Napoleon, from succeeding to the imperial title.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor of Austria has formally abrogated the old constitution, and was about proclaiming a new one more in consonance with his views.

SPAIN.—The resignation of Lord Palmerston had been received at Madrid with marked satisfaction. The leading English papers ascribe the 'noble Lord's' resignation to a difference of opinion between himself and other members of the Cabinet relative to the foreign policy of the country.

The English money market continues firm; Consols are quoted at 97½, and American Stocks were in fair requests at former rates.

PASS HIM ROUND.

We clip the following from the last Norfolk Argus. This is certainly the most enthusiastic and devoted traveller on record. He deserves to be passed round:

"A PERSEVERING TRAVELLER. A gentleman from New Orleans arrived in the cars at Richmond Sunday evening, en route North. Learning that the Potomac was one mass of ice, he next morning took the train for Port Walthall, in hopes of reaching the steamer Augusta, which connects with the bay boats to Baltimore. Finding that the Augusta, owing to the "cold obstruction," was inaccessible, he went to Petersburg, procured a ticket, and proceeded to Weldon, where he met the Seaboard and Roanoke train for this place, arriving here on Wednesday. To his great dismay, however, he found the navigation of the bay frozen up. Nothing daunted at this event, yesterday morning he took the back track to Charleston, determined to go on board the steamer which sails direct from that port to New York. If he failed in this attempt, he was resolved to take passage in the Isabel to Havana, and proceed in that way to the point of his destination. Upon being asked why he was so urgent to attain the end of his journey, he replied that he had started to see the famous *danseuse*, Lola Montez, and that he would do it at all hazards and to the last extremity. We wish him a happy deliverance."

NEW LAW BOOK. The Washington Republic notices the "Synoptical Index to the laws and treaties of the United States, from March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1851," lately published under the direction of the Secretary of State by authority of Congress. This, says the Republic, is a most useful volume, and to some extent may supersede the necessity of the codification of the statutes recommended by President Fillmore.

The work was printed in Boston, and is said to be a remarkably handsome specimen of typography.

Ten men and four boys are employed by McIntyre & Co., Hartford, in the manufacture of percussion caps, 100,000 being manufactured per day. The copper from which they are made is first rolled very thin, in a powerful rolling-mill, and afterwards cut into narrow strips, and pressed into a machine, which punches out pieces of the required shape and size, and passes them under a die, which stamps them into caps, at the rate of 5000 per hour.

SPIRITS AND SEGARS. The Secretary of the Treasury's Report shows the curious fact that, in the fiscal year, 50–51, the amount of imports

of Brandy were	$2,124,000
Other Spirits,	466,000
	$2,590,000

Whilst of Segars alone there were $2,521,000

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

MONDAY, January 19, 1852.

SENATE.

Mr. Fish presented the memorial of the N. York State Colonization Society, urging the establishment of a line of steamers between the United States and Africa. Referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Mr. Stockton presented petitions in favor of a new board of commissioners on claims against Mexico.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution, which was laid over, directing an inquiry into the propriety of abolishing the spirit ration in the navy, and of increasing the monthly pay of the enlisted seamen.

Mr. Stockton introduced a bill authorizing the Post master General to contract for carrying the mail in steamers between Jersey city and Galway, Ireland.

Mr. Clarke introduced the following joint resolutions, which were read twice and ordered to be printed:

Be it Resolved, &c., That Congress recognizes and reaffirms these manifest truths: "That governments are instituted among men to secure the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to constitute a new government, laying its foundation upon such principles and organizing its powers in such form as as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

Resolved, That while we claim for ourselves these comprehensive rights of self-government, and also as a consequence of sovereignty, the right to be exempt from the coercive control or interference of others in the management of our internal affairs, we concede to others the same measure of right, the same unqualified independence.

Resolved, That it is upon the sacred principle of independent sovereignty that we recognize, in our intercourse with other nations, governments defacto, without enquiring by what means they have been established, or in what manner they exercise their powers.

Resolved, That this government has solemnly adopted, and will perseveringly adhere to as a principle of international action, the advice given by Washington in his farewell address: "Observe good faith and justice towards all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all." Give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel an example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence." "Sympathy for a favorite nation betrays itself into a participation in the quarrels and wars of another, without adequate inducement or justification." "Against the insiduous wiles of foreign influence the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, for foreign influence is the most baneful foe of republican governments." "The true rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor or caprice."

Resolved, That while we cherish the liveliest sympathy towards all who strive for freedom of opinion and for free institutions, yet we recognize our true policy in the great fundamental principles given to us by Jefferson: Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political—peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none.

Resolved, That although we adhere to these essential principles of non-intervention as forming the true and lasting foundation of our prosperity and happiness, yet whenever a prudent foresight shall warn us that our liberties and institutions are threatened, then a just regard to our own safety will require us to advance to the conflict, rather than await the approach of the foes of constitutional freedom and of human liberty.

The joint resolution making land warrants assignable was then taken up.

Mr. Underwood offered a substitute for the whole, which, after being amended, was adopted in committee. It is still pending.

Mr. Walker offered an amendment allowing every person 21 years of age or upwards, or heads of families, 160 acres of the public lands without charge, on condition that it be cultivated, &c., for five years. Pending which, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House to-day, after debate, ordered one hundred thousand copies of the condensed report of the Superintendent of the Census to be printed.

Mr. Martin of New York, moved that the rules be suspended to enable him to submit a resolution, instructing the committee on elections to enquire into the return of Mr. Bernheisel, who holds a seat in the House of Representatives for the territory of Utah, and to ascertain and report if any course had been pursued in proving his return, which is calculated to vitiate the election. He said from information which had been received, there was no doubt in his mind that the gentleman to whom the resolution alludes, holds his seat without the shadow of law in his favor.

The motion to suspend the rules was negatived, and the resolution lies over.

Mr. Clingman, of N. C., moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to submit a resolution to the following effect: That whereas, some of the States of the Union have by their Constitutions provided for the absolute expulsion of free negroes from their territories, while others have accomplished the same object by legislation; and whereas, complaints have been made on the subject of other States, and by foreign nations, it is resolved, that in the opinion of the House of Representatives, it is the incontrovertable right of the States of the Union, to exclude partially or wholly negroes, whether free or slaves; and that such a procedure affords no ground of complaint on the part of other States or nations.

The yeas and nays were called on the motion to suspend the rules, when it was negatived by a vote of 69 in the affirmative, and 95 in the negative.

The House adjourned.

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[Telegraphed for the Richmond Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1852.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Walker presented a resolution authorizing the employment of ice boats on the Potomac river. Referred to a committee.

The House continued the discussion on the subject of the Mexican Indemnity.

The correspondence between Mr. Rives and Mr. Webster, relative to French affairs, is published at length. Mr. Webster directs Mr. Rives to acknowledge the new form of Government, as established by the people; but regrets the overthrow of the Republican Constitution. He approves of Mr. Rives' course in awaiting the action of the people on the President's usurpations.

The Goldsborough Republican of the 20th instant, in an article on the subject of the ensuing canvass, suggests the name of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency and our fellow citizen, the Hon. Robert Strange, for the Vice Presidency of the United States. The suggestion of Judge Strange's name in this connection is to us highly gratifying. His fine attainements and extensive experience in public affairs eminently qualify him for the duties of the Vice Presidency. We hope that the Convention of the Democratic Party, which is soon to assemble at Baltimore, will give to his claims the just amount of consideration.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

THE MAILS. The schedule of the Eastern and Western line has been changed—it formerly brought us a mail occasionally, but has quit it. The schedule is, to arrive here, going West, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; and going East, on Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays. This arrangement throws us from one to two days later in the reception of news even when the mail comes according to the schedule, but last Saturday the connection was broken some where, and we had no mail matter at all. We do not know whether this is to be the regular practice or not. If it is we go in for abolishing the whole line.

Mountain Banner.

In Iowa there are five hundred and eighty-one public schools, taught by about the same number of teachers, of whom nearly half are females. In each township of the State one square mile of land has been set apart to remain forever devoted to the support of public schools. The number of acres thus reserved in the whole State, is about one million, which with other lands devoted to the same purpose, are now worth two and a half millions of dollars, increasing in value at the rate of at least ten per cent. every year.

LETTER FROM HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.

WHEATLAND, near Lancaster, 24th Dec., 1851.

MY DEAR SIR: I am sorry I did not receive your letter sooner. I might then have given it the "old fashioned Democratic" answer which you desire. But I am compelled to leave home immediately; and if I should not write at the present moment, it will be too late for the 8th of January Convention. I must, therefore, be brief.

My public life is before the country; and it is my pride never to have evaded an important political question. The course of Democracy is always straight ahead, and public men who determine to pursue it never involve themselves in labyrinths, except when they turn to the right or the left from the plain forward path. Madison's Report and Jefferson's Kentucky Resolutions are the safest and surest guides to conduct a Democratic administration of the Federal Government. It is the true mission of Democracy to resist centralism and the absorption of unconstitutional powers by the President and Congress. The sovereignty of the States and a devotion to their reserved rights can alone preserve and perpetuate our happy system of Government. The exercise of doubtful and constructive powers on the part of Congress has produced all the dangerous and exciting questions which have imperilled the Union. The Federal Government, even confined within its strict constitutional limits, must necessarily acquire more and more influence through the increased and increasing expenditure of public money; and hence the greater necessity for public economy and constant vigilance. Our constitution when it proceeded from the hands of its framers was a simple system; and the more free from complexity it remains, the more powerfully, satisfactorily and beneficially will it operate within its legitimate sphere.

It is centralization alone which has prevented the French people from establishing a permanent Republican Government and entailed upon them so many misfortunes. Had the provinces of France been converted into separate territorial sovereignties, like our State Governments, Paris would then no longer have been France, and a revolution at the capital would not have destroyed the Federative Republic.

Had the principles I have enumerated been observed by the Federal Government and by the people of the several States, we should have avoided the alarming questions which have arisen out of the institution of Domestic Slavery. The people of each State would then, to employ a homely but expressive phrase, have attended to their own business and not have interfered in the domestic concerns of their sister States. But on this important subject I have so fully presented my views in the enclosed letter to the Great Meeting in Philadelphia, held in November, 1850, that it would be useless to repeat them, even if time would permit.

From your friend,

Very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

To Col. GEORGE R. FALL, of Mississippi.

FREE SUFFRAGE. In the ensuing contest of parties in North Carolina, the Free Suffrage question will enlist the universal attention of the people, and the *mode* by which the friends of that measure propose to bring it before the people, viz: by the instrumentality of a two-thirds vote by both houses of the Legislature, will be an especial subject of controversy. There are some who propose an open and unrestricted Convention for the purpose of considering this and other measures of constitutional reform. But we do not think there is any demand by the people generally for this entire remodeling of the constitution. The fact that Gov. Reid was the first prominent man in our State who came out openly for Free Suffrage, has been to many of our whig friends a circumstance pregnant with hard feelings. Are they angry with themselves for not having pre-occupied this ground, and made it peculiarly a portion of the Whig Platform? We have heard many of them express themselves to the effect that they were not opposed to Free Suffrage itself, but that they objected to the *manner* in which it was brought before the people. What was there in the manner that was objectionable? How should a great measure of constitutional reform be brought before the people? Governor Reid took ground openly throughout the State in favor of the measure, in the canvass for Governor. His competitor, Governor Manly, was not obliged to take ground against it, but he chose to do so, and if the Whig party attribute their defeat to this circumstance they ought not to attache blame to Gov. Reid for his instrumentality in the matter. Let the friends of Free Suffrage as a constitutional amendment, to be carried out by legislative enactment, sanctioned by the direct vote of the people at the ballot box, whether they be whigs or democrats, rally to the support of those candidates for the next Legislature who will give their support to this measure. It will require every effort of its friends to secure the necessary constitutional majority in both houses. It behooves them therefore to use all fair and honorable means to bring it to a successful consummation. If the proper effort is made we cannot doubt that it will be successful.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

FREE SUFFRAGE. The Proclamation of Gov. Reid, now published in all the papers of the State, according to act of the last General Assembly, will bring afresh to the minds of the people the important subject of Free Suffrage. It must be gratifying to the Governor, after having originated the measure and advocating it with zeal and ability, subjecting himself to imputations and fierce assaults—the fate of all reformers—to see it now in a fair way for success, with a prospect of being the Executive under whose administration it is finally to be consummated. With the consciousness of right, and relying upon the intelligence of a liberty loving people, he pursued the even tenor of his way, and amid the fierce struggle of partizan warfare, with the masses to sustain him, he achieved a victory, gratifying to true democrocy, and important in its consequences.

With the next Legislature rests the fate of this measure; for we take it for granted that it will be ratified by the people if submitted to them. Its opponents will no doubt make a desperate effort to defeat it by chicanery, log-rolling, wire-pulling, and all the resorts of an unscrupulous aristocracy; and now is the time for the people to insure its success. Let every candidate for the legislature he "brought out" upon it, and let no friend of Free Suffrage vote for any man who will not pledge himself for it. Let there be no equivocation about it, and no room left for trying to get around it by saying: "I promised to go for Free Suffrage, but not for any particular mode of obtaining it."

At the proper time we shall have more to say on this subject. We only refer to it at present to call attention to the Act and Proclamation in another column.

Mountain Banner.

BLOOMERS NO LONGER BLOOMING. The days of the Bloomer style of dress about which we heard so much last spring appear to be numbered. We never see them any more in Chestnut street, nor read of them in our country or other exchanges. The attempt to introduce them into England has failed signally. Mrs. Bloomer herself, it is rumored, has also abandoned the costume, and says that, if she had known the ridicule she was to endure, she would never have attempted the reform. The idea that the dress was immodest seems to have been more fatal to the experiment than any thing else.

Phil. Bulletin.

BLUM LIVES! On the 9th ult., the anniversary of the execution of Robert Blum, at Vienna, black edged placards were found pasted on the street corners of Dresden, containing the words *Robert Blum lives!* The police have endeavored in vain to discover who put them up. In Frankfort on the Maine, on the same day, two black flags were found erected on an island of the river, containing the inscription: "*Blum lives—Kossuth lifts the cover from his tomb—the day for unity and freedom's fight is dawning!*"

A friend says his Irish nurse girl has discovered a truly Hibernian plan for regulating the temperature of a room by the thermometer. She was told to keep the instrument in the nursery at a certain point, but on Tuesday morning her mistress found the room very cold, and the girl sitting by the stove holding the thermometer close to the fire, because, as she said, "the little spalpeen had run clean down most, and she was warming it up, and sure she'd got it most up again." Meanwhile, though the mercury was getting warm, the room was'nt.

Cleav. Herald.

Aaron Burr is buried in the cemetary at Princeton, N. J., and while costly monuments mark the resting place of his father and other relatives, his grave is unmarked by any token of memory or respect.

For the Standard.

PENNSYLVANIA—JAMES BUCHANAN.

It is now authoritatively announced at what time the National Democratic Convention is to assemble. From present appearances, we may well believe that, before the meeting of that body, we shall be entertained with a vast display of names as candiates for the Presidency—and that every one will urge the claims of his particular favorite in terms of commendation, fully equal to the truth—and sometimes, however unconsciously, even exceeding it. As far as indications warrant a conclusion, it seems to be conceded that the States north of Mason's and Dixon's line—commonly though improperly called the free States, are to become the field from which the selection is to be made. To this there can be no sound objection—policy certainly does not forbid it—a re-union of the Democratic Party upon its ancient principles seems to call for it—and the success of the Democratic cause obviously demands it. But it will be matter of no little surprise, if, in the general demonstration, Pennsylvania shall be forgotten or overlooked. The glorious victory she so nobly achieved by her Democracy at her general election in October last, did more than any other cause to put down the angry agitation which had so long disturbed the peace and harmony of the country, and had even threatened the safety of our beloved Union. The first great battle for the Constitution and the Union was then fought upon her soil and by her citizens—by *northern* men for *southern* rights. The struggle was looked to by every patriot with fearful apprehensions—many not doubting that it involved the issue of Union or disunion. But, thank God! her noble Democracy, led by the fearless BIGLER—sustained by the constitution-loving BUCHANAN, and other choice sons, triumphed over the mad spirit of faction and disorganization—and the Constution and the Union were restored to us with a bright future to gladden the heart of every American. Let us remember not to forget that in that struggle Pennsylvania "turned no corner"—employed no artifice—dodged no question—evaded no issue—and shunned no responsibility. She called things by their right names; and visited with merited odium and combatted with all her energies *freesoilism, higherlawism, abolitionism and demagogueism*; and, prompted by fraternal affection for her brethren everywhere, and love for the Constitution and all its blessings, never failed to fearlessly hold up and openly vindicate the just constitutional rights of the South. In this view it may be said, without the fear of contradiction, that the history of the country furnishes no instance, since the establishment of the Union, in which a greater sum of good has been accomplished by the action of any one State. Spurning the influence of sectional feeling, and inspiring by her noble example, confidence in the power and efficacy of the ballot-box, she taught the ultraists of the *South* that there were other remedies for wrongs than a resort to mere force; and, by the exhibition of a moral and physical force, equal, at any time, to their easy and entire subjugation, taught the agitators of the *North* and their complotters that their schemes of wickedness were impotent for mischief. And it is no rash belief, that if the storm whose clouds had so long hovered around and above us, had burst upon our heads, she would have been found in the front of the battle, contending for the *Constitution and the equal rights of the States*. How much then do we owe her! Should the overtures of such an ally in *such a cause* be rejected? Should we not rather heed the promptings of gratitude and the teachings of a wise policy, than forget our benefactor in the search after new favors, or for the petty gratification anticipated from some darling something, seen only in the distance?

Pennsylvania presents the name of one of her noblest sons, whose world-wide fame assigns him a place among the first and most accomplished statesmen of the age. She proudly points to JAMES BUCHANAN, and tells us, that up to the close of Mr. Polk's administration in 1849—for nearly a third of a century—at a most eventful period in our history—he was connected with the Government of the United States—as legislator for many years in both branches of Congress—as Diplomatist abroad—and as Secretary of State; and that the public archives will bear ample testimony to the signal ability and steady fidelity which distinguished his career in all these relations. With a mind enriched by close culture—mellowed by many years, and matured by long experience—intimately acquainted with the practical workings of the machinery of Government—none will deny him the highest qualifications for the eminent station to which his great and honored State seeks to elevate him. Mr. B's. whole life attests his deep and unalterable devotion to the principles of Democracy, and his matured and unchangeable convictions that *upon their maintenance depends the stability and perpetuity* of our incomparably excellent form of government. The friend of Monroe—of Jackson—of Polk—and the able supporter of their administrations, he needs no labored eulogy.

The writer desires to add, though he may seem unfashionable, that he regards it as not the least of Mr. Buchanan's merits, that he has not mingled in the strife for the Presidency, but with a modesty, as becoming as it is praiseworthy, sought in the quiet of his own fireside the repose and tranquility due to the consciousness of having long served his country with all his heart and all his strength.

SENEX.

ICE IN THE POTOMAC. The National Intelligencer says that the bed of the Potomac, for about three miles below the Great Falls, is blocked up with broken ice to the height of thirty feet, and that the shipping merchants of Georgetown are apprehending danger to their vessels when this immense mass shall break away aud come down. The river directly opposite to Georgetown is still closely bound up, and cakes of ice were cut out a few days ago upwards of a foot in thickness, and quite as pure as the Boston exportations.

SAM HOUSTON DRESSED. One of the Washington correspondents, in describing a scene in the Senate says: Sam Houston sat dressed in dark pantaloons, a single breasted blue military coat with bright buttons, and a vest made out of the skin of a panther, with the hair outside. It is, I presume, a relic of Sam's old Indian days, when he was chief of a tribe. He always comes on with some singular dress, of half-savage, half-civilized character, which, however, he soon lays aside, and puts on what used to be called, in Kentucky, "his store clothes."

COLD WEATHER. Yesterday morning at sunrise the thermometer in this place was down to 2 degrees—thirty degrees below the freezing point—the greatest degree of cold that is remembered by the "oldest inhabitant." Since Christmas we have had all varieties of weather, from almost summer heat to the extreme cold of yesterday, the thermometer fluctuating from 68° to 2°.

Hillsborough Recorder of Wednesday last.

Judge Sharkey, it is said, is extremely dissatisfied with his position at Havana. The Captain General refuses to recognize him as Consul, but has intimated that he will acknowledge him as Commercial Agent of the United States, if he will make the application. Judge Sharkey, however, it is alleged, has determined either to act as Consul or not at all.

Baltimore Sun.

HEAVY TAX PAYERS. Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, is the heaviest tax payer in Ohio; his bill for the past year, for both city and county, is nearly $17,500—$12,000 of which is on city property. N. G. Pendleton, for the city and county, pays $6,738,87, and Henry Avery, a non-resident, pays at Columbus, on city and county property, $3,358 35.

A man made application a few days since, for insurance on a building situated in a village where there was no fire engine. In answer to the question, "What are the facilities for extinguishing fires?" he wrote—"It *rains sometimes*."

If you love others they will love you. If you speak kindly to them, they will speak kindly. Love is repaid with love, and hatred with hatred. Would you hear a sweet and pleasing echo, speak sweetly and pleasantly yourself.

The San Francisco Courier says the valley of the Gila is as well adapted to the culture of Cotton as any portion of the Southern States. Even with the limited agricultural knowledge of the Indians, they manage to raise Cotton of a very fine quality.

It is stated that Gen. Foote is not willing to run on the ticket with Daniel Webster, as a candidate for Vice President. This piece of information relieves us—we "breathe freer and deeper."

MY BOY.

BY REV. JOHN PIERPONT.

I cannot make him dead!
His fair sunshiny head
Is ever bounding round my study chair;
Yet when my eyes now dim
With tears, I turn to him,
The vision vanishes—he is not there!

I walk my parlor floor,
And, through the open door,
I hear a footfall on the chamber stair;
I'm stepping toward the hall,
To give the boy a call,
And then bethink me that—he is not there!

I thread the crowded street,
A satchel'd lad I meet,
With the same beaming eyes and colored hair;
And, as he's running by,
Follow him with my eye,
Scarcely believing that—he is not there!

I know his face is hid
Under the coffin lid;
Closed are his eyes; cold is his forehead fair;
My hand that marble felt;
O'er it in prayer I knelt;
Yet my heart whispers that—he is not there!

I cannot make him dead!
When passing by his bed,
So long watched over with parental care,
My spirit and my eye
Seek it inquiringly,
Before the thought comes that—he is not there!

When at the cool, grey break
Of day, from sleep I wake,
With my first breathing of the morning air,
My soul goes up, with joy,
To Him who gave my boy;
Then comes the sad thought that—he is not there!

When at the day's calm close,
Before we seek repose,
I'm with his mother, offering up our prayer,
Whate'er I may be saying,
I am, in spirit, praying
For our boy's spirit, though—he is not there!

Not there—Where, then, is he?
The form I used to see,
Was but the raiment that he used to wear,
The grave, that now doth press
Upon that cast-off dress,
Is but his wardrobe locked,—he is not there!

He lives!—In all the past
He lives; nor, to the last,
Of seeing him again will I despair;
In dreams I see him now,
And on his angel brow,
I see it written, "Thou shalt see me there!"

Yes, we all live to God!
Father, thy chastening rod
So help us, thine afflicted ones, to bear
That in the spirit land,
Meeting at thy right hand,
'Twill be our heaven to find that—he is there!

TOUCHING THOUGHT. Thomas Hood was as remarkable for the purity of feeling which characterized his serious productions, as for the briliancy of wit and humor which sparkled in his comic effusions. In proof of this, the following lines from his Stanzas on Childhood might be quoted:

"I remember, I remember,
The fir trees dark and high,
I used to think their slender spires
Were close against the sky.

It was a childish ignorance,
But now 'tis little joy,
To know I'm farther off from Heaven
Than when I was a boy."

The Austrian Difficulty Settled—Hulseman to Dine with the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—P. M. It seems after all, that Chevalier Hulseman, the Charge d' Affairs of Austria, who has been so terribly frightened at the fact that Mr. Webster attended the Congressional banquet to Kossuth, will not be compelled to leave his comfortable quarters in this city. I learn from reliable authority that the difficulty with him has been amicably settled, and that he has consented to dine with the President to morrow. It is not known whether the unfortunate Charge has apologized for his impertinent letter to the President, but the supposition is that he did.

The Weather in Northern New York.

OGDENSBURG, Jan. 16. We have a cold snap here at the North. The thermometer at 6½ o'clock was 18½ degrees below zero; at Malone, 19 degrees below; at Potsdam, 10 degrees below; at Woodstock, 2 degrees below.

Everybody blackguards rich men, and yet everybody shows a vast amount of respect for them. Nobody uses a rich man ill to his face, or speaks well of him behind his back.

DIED.

In Hillsborough, at the residence of her son, D. D. Phillips, Esq., on Friday the 16th instant, Mrs. Mary A. Phillips, in the 64th year of her age. The deceased was a native of Northampton county, in this State. She made a profession of her faith in Christ at the age of twelve years, and connected herself with the Methodist Episcopal Church. For more than fifty-one years she adorned her profession by a consistent walk and conversation. She bore her long and protracted illness with patience and resignation. For her "to live was Christ, to die was gain." *Hillsboro' Recorder.*

Near Macon, Ga., on the 9th, Benjamin May, Esq., in the 76th year of his age, a native of Edgecombe, N. C.

On the 14th inst., at White Hall, Halifax County, Mrs. Eliza Conigland, wife of Edward Conigland. Esq.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 24. Bacon, new, 10 to 11; coffee 9½ to 11, according to quality; cotton 7¼ to 7½; cotton bagging 13 to 18 cents according to quality; flour $4 25 to $4 75; corn 85 to 95 cents per bushel; wheat 80 to 85; oats 50 to 60; peas 80 to 85; rye $1; salt, Liverpool, $1 50 to $1 75 per sack; tobacco, manufactured, 10 to 30 cents.

PETERSBURG, January 23. Tobacco at from $2 50 to $7 50, according to quality—receipts light and the market firm with an upward tendency; cotton 7½ cents, and 8 demanded for prime lots, and the market active; bacon, hog round, 10½ cents; corn 60 to 65 cents; lime $1 12½ to $1 20 per sack.

WILMINGTON, January 24. Turpentine, $1 35 for hard, and $2 30 for soft; spirits turpentine 28 cents per gallon; tar $1 60; timber at from $9 to $10 50 per M., according to quality; shingles $3 25 per M.; flour $4 75 to $7; corn 70 cents per bushel; lard 10 to 12 cents; butter 20 to 22 cents; a small lot of dressed red oak hogshead staves fetched $15 per M.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1½ P. M. via. Rail Road.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P. M. via. Rocky Mount.

Closes every day (except Saturday) at 9 P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

Due Daily, at 10 P. M.

Closes daily at 12 M.

WESTERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11½ P. M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Monday and Thursday, at 7 P. M.

Closes on Tuesday and Saturday, at 9 P. M.

TARBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 P. M.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 3 A.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.

Due every Friday at 10 A. M.

Closes every Friday at 12 M.

Letters should be in fifteen minutes before closing.

Maryland Lotteries, for January, 1852

HAMMETT & TATE,

Exchange Brokers and Lottery Venders.

THURSDAY, January, 29th.

Patapsco Institute, class 51—78 Nos., 11 drawn.—Tickets $1.—Capitals $4,857, 20-100, 5 of 1000, 10 of 500—Certificates of Packages $16 50.

Carroll County, class 9—75 Nos., 14 drawn. Tickets $5—Capitals $18,000, 9,000, 6,000, 3,000, 20 of 500—Certificates of Packages $60.

FRIDAY, January 30th.

Patapsco Institute, class 52—78 Nos., 13 drawn.—Tickets $2 00—Capitals $7,500, 5 of 1 500—Certificate of Packages $30.

Maryland Consolidated, class 1—75 Nos., 14 drawn. Tickets $4—Capitals $15,000, 3 of 5,000, 5 of 500 Certificates of Packages $48.

MONDAY, January 31st.

Patapsco Institute, class 53—75 Nos., 12 drawn—Tickets $1 00—Capitals $4,000, 1000, 2 of 5,-00.—Certificates of Packages $15.

Grand Consolidated, class D—78 Nos., 16 drawn.—Tickets $20.—Capitals $61,576, 6 of 10,000, 6 5,000, 7 of 2,500, 10 of 1,500, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 750—Certificates of Packages $220 00

For Tickets in the above Lotteries, address the new firm of HAMMETT & TATE,

No. 13 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

January 22, 1852. 22—

COPARTNERSHIP.

HAVING formed a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. PARTIN, the concern of H. O. GILL, will from this day be changed to the name and style of PARTIN & GILL, who solicit an examination of all wishing articles in their line, feeling assured as they have facilities of purchasing their stock to a great advantage they cannot fail to offer such inducements both in regard to prices and quality of goods as to satisfy all who may feel disposed to favor them with their patronage.

ANDREW J. PARTIN,
HENRY O. GILL.

H. O. Gill in forming a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. Partin desires to tender his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has so liberally received during the past two months, and hopes by untiring zeal and strict attention to business to merit a still larger potion of the trade for the new concern.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1852. 24—

Additional Supply.

WE have just received an additional supply of Ladies and Misses Gaiters, Bootees, Walking shoes and Slippers, all of the latest styles and of the best Philadelphia make. Also, a good assortment of Children's shoes just to hand and for sale by

PARTIN & GILL.

GENTLEMEN, you can now be supplied with fine calf-skin stitched boots. Also, Patent Leather and Cloth, Congress Gaiters and fine calf-skin stitched shoes. Call and see them at PARTIN & GILLS.

A beautiful article of white kid Gaiters and Slippers can be had at PARTIN & GILL'S.

Raleigh, January 27th, 1852. 24—

Register 2 weeks.

Dunnsville Male Academy,

BEAUTIFULLY situated nine miles North of Raleigh, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and only six miles South of Wake Forest College, will open its first session with a well selected Instructor, on the first Monday in February, 1852.

TERMS OF TUITION, PER SESSION:

Primary English Branches,	$ 6,25
Higher, do.	7,50
Latin, Greek, and Mathematics,	10,00
French, extra,	5,00

Board may be easily obtained convenient to the School and in respectable houses, at $30 per session of five months. From every convenience adapted to science and literature, we solicit a due regard from all that wish to acquire an Education.

JNO. O. JEFFREYS,
JACOB HUNTER,
JAS. G. JEFFREYS,
NATH'L. DUNN,
PETERSON DUNN,
JOSEPH YEARGIN,
Trustees.

January 21, 1852. 904—4w.

State of North Carolina—FRANKLIN CO.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1851. John Winston *vs.* Silas Winston—Attachment levied on Land.

In this case the attachment being returned to Court, "levied on the interest Silas Winston has in five hundred and eight acres of Land, lying on the waters of Brandy Creek, adjoining the Lands of Nathan Green, Thomas Alston, Robert Hicks, and others.

And it appearing to the Court that Silas Winston resides beyonds the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, for the defendant, Silas Winston, to appear at our next Court to be held for the County of Franklin on the 2nd Monday of March, 1852, and replevy and plead, otherwise final judgment will be entered against him, and his interest in the land condemned and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's debt and costs.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, 2nd Monday of December, A. D. 1851.

YOUNG PATTERSON, C. C. C.

Jan. 22, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 905—6w.

Democratic Meeting in Wake.

A MEETING of the Democrats of Wake County will be held in the Town Hall, in Raleigh, on Monday of February Court, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State Convention; and also to appoint Delegates to meet in Nashville to elect a Delegate from this Congressional District to the Baltimore Convention. A full attendance is requested.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

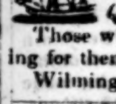
January 19, 1852. 22—

COMMON SCHOOLS.

IN accordance with instructions of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Wake County, notice is hereby given to the Justices of the Peace of said County, that application will be made at the next term of the County Court, to increase the tax at present levied for Common School purposes.

W. R. POOLE, *Chairman*,

December 6, 1851. 10—td.



CHINA. We have just received Ten Packages of CHINA AND GLASS from Liverpool. Also, Twenty Crates of *Cane and Queen's Ware*—part sold to arrive.

Those who have purchased can get their sets by sending for them. McRAE & HARRISS.

Wilmington, Jan. 19, 1852. 24—

Large Stock of Winter Clothing.

IN consequence of having our Store burned on the 15th of December last, we have on hand a much larger stock of Clothing than we feel willing to keep over the approaching Summer. We do therefore offer our heavy Winter Clothing at cost for cash.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

GARDEN SEEDS.

I HAVE just received my Spring supply of Garden Seeds, embracing a large and well selected stock of the most improved varieties. Those desiring an early Garden must call soon and examine my selection, before it is broken. P. F. PESCUD, Druggist.

Raleigh, January 27th, 1852. 24—

WANTED.

AT the Neuse River Oil Mills, 5000 bushels of Cotton seed, Flax seed and Palma-Christe or Castor Oil Beans, for which cash and the market price will be given.

January 26th, 1852. 24—tf.

SAL SODA (for Washing.) One Cask just received, and for sale at the Drug Store of WM'S. HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21 1852. 24—

BIRD SEED. Canary, Rape and Millet, for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

GRASS SEED. Red Clover, Blue Grass, Herd's Grass, Millet and Lucerne, just received by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

BURNING FLUID. A fresh supply received this day at the Drug store of

Jan. 21, 1852. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

WANTED. 1000 bushels of Flax seed, at the Drug store of WM'S. HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency David S. Reid, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

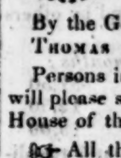
I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.



Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.

THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

☞ All the newspapers in the State will publish the above not oftener than once a week till the next August election.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co., Raleigh, January 20th, 1852.

Artichoke—Green Globe.
Asparagus—Giant.
Beans—Early China, Valentine Royal Kidney, Red speckled French, Six Weeks, Horticultural Pole, and Large Lima or Butter.
Beets—Early Blood Turnip, Long Blood, Yellow Sugar, French and Sugar.
Cabbage—Early May, Early York, Large York, Early Drumhead, Early Sugar Loaf, Premium Winter Drumhead, Large Bergen, Green Globe Savoy, Premium Flat Dutch, and Red Dutch, for pickling.
Carrot—Early Horn, Long Orange, and Altringham.
Cauliflower—Early and Late.
Celery—White Solid, Rose Coloured, and Silver Giant.
Cress—Curled or Peppergrass.
Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Green, White Turkey, and Small Gherkin.
Corn—Golden Sioux, Mammoth Sweet, Philadelphia White, Tuskarora.
Egg Plant—Purple and Large Round.
Lettuce—Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss, Brown Dutch, and Early Silesia.
Melon—Mountain Sprout, Long Island, Carolina, Pine Apple, Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Nutmeg, Skillman's fine netted and Beechwood, very fine.
Mustard—White and Brown.
Nasturtium.
Onion—White Portugal, Silver Skin, Large Red and Yellow Dutch.
Okra.
Parsley—Double Curled and Myatt's Garnishing.
Parsnip—Large Dutch, Sugar, and Long Smooth.
Peas—Early Ceco Nulli, Early Washington, Bishop's Prolific, Dwarf Marrowfat, Sugar (Edible pods,) and Tall Marrowfat.
Pepper—Long Cayenne, Bull Nose, Sweet Spanish.
Radish—Long Scarlet, Early Short Top, Cherry Turnip, White Turnip, and Black Spanish.
Rhubarb—Myatt's Victoria.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Spinage—Summer and Winter.
Squash—Early Bush, Crook Neck and Automnal Marrow.
Tomato—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow and Pear shaped.
Herb Seed—Thyme, Winter Savory, Rosemary, Sage, Fennel, and Lavender.

January 20th, 1852. —22

JANUARY, 1852.

THE co-partnership of HEARTT & LITCHFORD has been dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims against the Firm will present them for settlement, and those indebted by account or note will greatly oblige the subscribers by calling at the old stand, next door to Williams, Haywood & Co., where they will find J. J. Litchford, who is fully authorized to settle the business of the Firm.

L. E. HEARTT,
J. J. LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, January 20th, 1852. 23—2w.

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers having entered into a co-partnership under the firm of HEARTT & JONES in the store heretofore occupied by Heartt & Litchford, would respectfully ask a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the old firm. Intending to lay in our goods for cash, we will be enabled to offer inducements to cash or *punctual* customers to buy from us.

L. E. HEARTT,
R. M. JONES.

Raleigh, January 20th, 1852. 23—2w.

State of North Carolina, MARTIN COUNTY. In Equity. To Spring Term, 1852. Joseph J. Williams *vs.* Thomas Burnett and others.

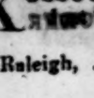
To MR. THOMAS BURNETT—*Sir*: You are hereby notified to attend at the Court House, in Williamston, on the last Monday in February next and plead, answer or demur to the allegations of plaintiff's bill of complaint in this case, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken against you, and the same heard accordingly.

Witness, C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, this, the 15th day of January, A. D., 1852. C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

Jan. 15th, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 901—w6w.

D. G. LOUGEE,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND FANCY GOODS, Also, Confectionary, Cegars, and Varieties.



Sign of the Big Watch,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

☞ Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired.

January, 1852.

KOSSUTH HATS, with suitable Plume, just received and for sale by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, January 26th, 1852. 24—

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE,
Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.
GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.

D. G. Lougee,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
AND DEALER IN
FANCY GOODS.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the **Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,** in all its various branches.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of
FANCY ARTICLES,
such as are usually kept in similar establishments.

—ALSO—

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, PERFUMERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms, and warranted.

Call at the sign of the Watch.

D. G. LOUGEE.

Goldsborough, Oct. 25, 1851. 103

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS Institution located in Oxford, Granville County, N. C. under the care of Rev. Samuel Wait, D. D., aided by competent assistants, has now been in operation one session. The next session will commence on the second Monday in January, 1852. A uniform has been adopted for public occasions, consisting of deep blue Merino, or any other suitable fabric, for winter, and of Pink Calico, Gingham, or Muslin, and white Cambric or Muslin for summer. The Bonnet straw; in winter, trimmed with deep blue silk velvet, and lined with light blue satin; in summer, trimmed plain with pink ribbon and lined with white, without flowers, lace, or any inside trimmings.

Terms per Session of five months, one half in advance: Tuition in the Preparatory Department $10, in the College Course $20, without any extra charge for languages, or higher English throughout the course. Pupils can take partial course, and study Latin, Greek, or French, or other advanced studies in the English course, at $10, for each study. *Extra expense*—Music on Piano $20, use of instrument $3; the same on Guitar. Drawing and Painting in water colors $12; in Oil $15. Needle work $10. Board in College under the immediate care of the President and his Assistants, including washing, fuel, and lights. $8 per month. Good board can be obtained in the village on reasonable terms. Further information can be obtained by addressing the President. By order of the Board.

T. T. GRANDY, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 13, 1851. 13—tlstM.

TAR RIVER ACADEMY,
GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.
9 Miles West of Oxford.

THE First session of this School for 1852 will commence on Thursday, the 15th day of January, and continue till the middle of June, at which time there will be a public Examination. This Academy is located in a healthy and moral neighborhood, and will be under the charge of Mr. J. F. Dance, a native of Prince Edward County, Va. and a graduate of Randolph Macon College. Mr. Dance has had some experience in teaching, and comes highly recommended by Dr. Smith, the President of Randolph Macon College, and by others of high standing.

Terms of Tuition per Session of five months:

For Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	$7,50
The Higher branches of English,	12,50
" Classics,	15,00

For the purpose of encouraging parents and guardians to patronize this school the Trustees propose to take boarders at $5 per month, which will make this the cheapest good School in this section of country.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

C. W. ALLEN, *Sec'y.*

Tar River P. O. Granville County, Dec. 27, 1851. 901—2t.

To my Friends and Customers in North Carolina.

HAVING made arrangements to leave the *State*, at furthest by the first of December, and having disposed of my interest to Isaac Procter, (my partner for the last eight years,) I take pleasure in recommending him to those who have stood by me so long, as a gentleman every way worthy of their confidence and support.

I look upon Mr. Procter, without attempting to disparage others, and what I say now must be believed, (being totally disconnected with him in business) as being the very best cutter I ever saw. He will be assisted by Geo. L. Gould, a pupil of mine, who has been cutting all the Coats made up for our customers for the last fourteen months, and has no superior in that department. I have left in the concern all the patterns I have of my customers scattered all over the State, and they may rely upon being as faithfully served, having their cloths, as well cut and made, and the quality of the materials just such as would be furnished, were 'The BUG,' present in "*propria persona.*" I have laboured hard to build up a business in North Carolina, and desire that those who have patronised me should continue to uphold my late partner, particularly when assured by me, that they will be as well served as they were under the administration of OLIVER & PROCTER.

THOMAS M. OLIVER.

Raleigh, October 23d, 1851. 103—

ECLECTIC ACADEMY.
In the County of Nottoway,
In one Mile of the South-Side Rail Road.

THE next Session of my School will commence the 1st of February, 1852, and close the 1st of August. The course of instruction embraces a thorough preparation for the Junior Classes of our best Colleges. School limited to fifteen scholars.

TERMS. Board and tuition, including bedding, washing, lights, &c., $75, payable in advance.

REFERENCES. Thos. H. Campbell, Virginia Senate; E. G. Booth, Nottoway; Capt. Richard Jones, do; Dr. H. E. Shore, do.; Lewis E. Harvie, Amelia; Leander Masters, do.; Dr. Geo. C. Scott, do.; Capt. D. H. Flournoy, Chesterfield; Wm Gills, do., M. D. I'Anson, do; Mr. Benj. Jones, Petersburg; Capt. John G. Adkins, do.; Hon. R. K. Meade and T. S. Bocock, H. of R; Hon. R. M. T. Hunter and James M. Mason, U. S. Senate.

Address the subscriber, Morgansville, Nottoway, Va.

A. G. A. COLEMAN.

Dec. 13, 1851. 898—w6w.

TRINITY SCHOOL,
Seven Miles West of Raleigh, North Carolina.
Rev. P. TELLER BABBIT, Rector.

THE Tenth term of this School will commence on the 8th of January, 1852.

TERMS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Board and Washing, &c., with instruction in English and the Ancient Languages, $76 per term of five months.

The design of this School is to furnish a safe retreat to which boys can be sent for a thorough training. In respect to beauty, retirement, and healthfulness of situation, and convenience and comfort of buildings, this School possesses great advantages. The course of study will be regulated by the requirements of the University, and no pains will be spared to make the boys good scholars.

December 5, 1851. 11—13t.

SEDGEWICK SEMINARY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this institution will commence on Thursday the 1st of January next, and end the 1st of June, following.

TERMS of Tuition per session, payable in advance

Primary English branches,	$ 10 00
Higher do. do,	12 00
The same, embracing Mathematics,	15 00
The same, embracing Latin and Greek,	15 00
French language,	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each,	20 00
Use of Instruments, each,	3 00
Incidental expenses,	1 00

Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1851. 9—tlstF.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Forwarding Agents,
GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,
LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.
Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

EXTRA new hulled Buckwheat Flour. ... of superior Goshen Butter. Just to hand. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY,
GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence the 2nd Monday in January, under the conduct of Mr. J. H. Horner as Principal.

Mr. Horner was prepared for College under the tuition of Mr. W. J. Bingham, and was graduated at the University of N. C. in June 1844, with the highest distinction in an unusually numerous class. Since that time he has been constantly engaged in the business of Teaching, and for the last four years has had charge of the Male Academy, at Hamilton, N. C. He brings with him the most flattering testimonials of high moral character and of his eminent success in the government and instruction of boys.

Tuition in the English Department per session of 5 months,	$ 12,50
Tuition in the Classical do " "	15,00

Oxford is considered one of the prettiest and most moral towns in the State, and is situated in an undoubtly healthy region. It is thirteen miles from Henderson depot on the R. & G. R. Road, which renders it very accessible to the Eastern part of the State.

THO. B. LITTLEJOHN, *Pres't.*

THOS. H. WILLIE, *Sec'y.*

Thomas J. Hicks, Robert B. Gilliam, John C. Taylor, Jos. T. Littlejohn, Jno. R. Herndon, W. W. Young, R. W. Lassiter, *Trustees.*

Oxford, Dec. 4, 1851. 11—7tw.

State of North Carolina, WAKE COUNTY, Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The nuncupative will of John Pennington, deceased, being reduced to writing, as testified to by the two subscribing witnesses, and being exhibited in Open Court and offered for probate by George H. Pennington; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John W. Spain and his wife Susan, heirs at law of the said John Pennington, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said John W. Spain and his wife Susan to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter *Sessions*, to be held for the County of Wake aforesaid, at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of February next, and then and there to show cause if any they have why the said will shall not be admitted to probate.

Witness James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 3rd Monday of November, A. D. 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

Dec. 8, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5.62 1-2) 887—6w.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D., 1851.
Agnes Jones, (widow,) or the Heirs at Law of James J. Jones, dec'd.—*Petition for Dower.*

THIS case coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lazarus Robertson and Mary his wife, defendants in this case, are non residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said Lazarus Robertson and Mary his wife to be and appear before the justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in the city of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday in February next, and then and there to answer unto the several matters and things alleged, and set forth in said Petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be granted, and the Petition heard exparte as to them.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court at office the 3rd Monday of November, A. D., 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, C. C. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 30, 1851. 901—6w.

State of North Carolina, Rockingham County. COURT OF EQUITY,—Fall Term, A. D. 1851. Alfred M. Scales, *vs.* Margarett Scales, Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Margarett Scales, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made, for six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the Court House at Wentworth, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition; otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Thomas Ruffin, Jr., Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Wentworth, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1851.

T. RUFFIN, Jr., C. M. E.

January 7th, 1852. [Pr adv $5 62½] 902—6w.

State of North Carolina, Pitt County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851. The petition of Hardy Johnson, William Johnson, Julia Johnson, Anna Johnson, and John Herrington and wife Susan, *vs.* Cannon Johnson, Lewis Johnson, and Jemima, wife of Noah Witherington.

Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court-House, in Greenville, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or this petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Greenville, the first Monday of November, and in the 76th year of American Independence, A. D. 1851.

H. SHEPPARD, C. C. C.

Nov. 20, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 895—6w.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.
SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SEPTEMBER TERM. William Wilson *vs.* Elizabeth Wilson—*Petition for Divorce.*

IN this case it appearing that a copy of the petition and subpœna were issued to the defendant in manner as by the statute in such cases is required, and the return thereon being that the Defendant is not to be found, proclamation is publicly made at the Court House door by the Sheriff for the said defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpœna, and the said defendant failing to appear, it is ordered by the Court that publication for three months be made in the North Carolina Standard for the said Elizabeth Wilson to be and appear at the Superior Court, to be held for the County and State aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and answer to the plaintiff's petition.

Witness, Benjamin C. Cooke, clerk of our said Court, at office, in Oxford, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1851.

BENJ. C COOKE, c. c. c.

Oct. 27, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $7,50) 103—3mw.

State of North Carolina, Pitt County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851. The petition of Artemesia Whitfield, Elizabeth Whitfield, and Jesse Thomas Whitfield, an infant, by his next friend, Jesse Bryan, *vs* Temple Whitfield, Adm'r. of Benjamin Whitfield, Joel Whitfield, Benjamin Whitfield, Albania Corun, Marmaduke House.

Petition for Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, in this case, Joel Whitfield, Benjamin Whitfield, and Albania Corun, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for five weeks successively, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Pitt, at the Court House, in Greenville, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to make their defence to this petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Greenville, the first Monday of November, and in the 76th year of American Independence A. D 1851.

H. SHEPPARD, C. C. C.

Nov. 20, 1851. (Pr. of Adv. $5.62½) 895—5w

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.
Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1851.
Elizabeth Williams *vs* Wm. Williams, Adm'r. of Geo. Williams, and others, *Original Bill.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Thomas Dew and wife Betsey, James Weathers and wife Nancy, Henry Williams, Arthur Williams and Jones Williams, are not innabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held in the Court House, at Oxford, on the first *Monday* of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill of complaint, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte.*

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of September, 1851.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, C. M. E.

Dec. 4, 1851. (Pr. Adv $5 62½.) 896—6w.

Family School,
Warren County, near Littleton, N. C.

The next Session of this School will commence on Friday, the 16th of January.

TERMS.

For Boys entering under 14 years and preparing for College, Board and Tuition per session in advance $60.

For others, private application may be made.

J. DeB. HOOPER.

Dec. 16, 1851.

JOSEPH WOLTERING,
Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy bushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim drop latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and bandles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper's, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpaca, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home industry. Now is the time. Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—1y.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demand for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accommodate will not fail to please.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable Dress Goods:

Super Brocade and Chamelion Silks,
Blue, Bl'k and White Watered Do.,
Bl'k Gro De Rhine and Italian Do.,
Solid and Fancy Lute String Do.,
Brocade Poult De Soi,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Fig'd Brilliantes,
Lupins' Freuch Merinos,
English and German Do.,
Solid Paramettas,
Rich Fig'd Paris De Laines,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Bl'k Silk Laces,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons and Trimmings,
Scolloped Embr'd Hank'fs,
Swiss, Jackonet, and Tarltan Muslins,
Chemisetts, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs.
Muslin Bands, Edgings and Insertings, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 3, 1851. 87—

Late Publications.

THE Manufacture of Steel; containing the practice and principles of working and making steel—a hand book for blacksmiths and workers in steel and iron, wagon-makers, die-sinkers, cutlers, and manufacturers of files and hardware, of steel and iron, and for men of science and art; by Frederick Overman, mining engineer, author of the "Manufacturer of Iron," &c., &c., 16mo., scarlet cloth.

The Year Book of Facts, 1851, in Science and Art; exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements of the past year, in mechanics and the useful arts, natural philosophy, electricity, chemistry, zoology and botany, geology and geography, meterology and astronomy, by John Jimbs, editor of "The Arcana of Science and Art," 16mo., 320 pages, scarlet cloth.

Memoirs of the Life of Mary Queen of Scots, by Miss Benger, author of "Anne Boleyn," with a finely graved portrait and fac simile, uniform with "The Secret and Historical Memoirs of Josephine," 2 vols., post 8 vo., just ready, cloth, extra gilt.

Secret and Historical Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, first Wife of the Emperor Napoleon, by Mad'lle. Le Normand, 3d edition, with engravings, 2 vols. post 8vo., cloth, extra gilt.

Queens of France, by Mrs Forbes Bush, with portraits of Maria Antoinette, &c., just ready, a new and beautiful edition, uniform with the foregoing work, 2 vols. post 8vo, cloth, extra gilt.

Memoirs of the Court of Marie Antoinette, Queen of France; by Madame Campan, First Lady to the Bed-Chamber to the Queen; uniform in size and style with "Secret Memois of the Empress Josephine," in 2 vols. with a portrait, post 8vo., cloth, extra gilt.

Memoirs of the Life of Anne Boleyn, Queen of Henry VIII., by Miss Benger, from the third London edition, uniform with "Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine," 1 vol., post 8vo., cloth, extra gilt.

Lady's Historical Library, comprising Memoirs of the Most Celebrated Women in History; uniform style with the "Queens of England," scarlet cloth, extra.

Lord and Lady Harcourt, or Country Hospitalities by Miss Sinclair, 12mo., cloth, gilt.

Leigh Hunt's Miscellanies, 500 pages, cloth, gilt.

American Flower Garden Directory, 1851, fourth edition, revised and enlarged, by Robert Buist; the best practical work extant—10,000 copies have been sold, cloth, extra gilt.

American Farmer's Cyclopedia and Dictionary of Affairs, with engravings, from the last London edition, with numerous additions relative to this country by Governeur Emerson, royal 8vo, 1156 pp. 17 plates, full bound.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 12th, 1852. 20—

THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE GUIDE. By Eli Bowen, late of the contract office, containing: 1. A History of the Post Office System throughout the World: 2. A Review of the Post Office establishment in the United States: 3. An exposition of the scheme of Distribution, with a Country Map of the United States: 4. Rates of Inland Postage upon Letters, Papers, &c.; with an exposition of the Franking Privileges, &c.: 5. Rates of Foreign Postage, Postal Treaties, &c.: 6. Miscellaneous Statistics, &c.: 7. List of all the Post Offices in the United States, embracing 20,000 offices: 8. All the Mail Routes in the United States, over 6,000 numerically arranged: 9. List of all the Rail Road, Canal and Steam Boat Routes in the United States: 10. The whole affording a key to facilitate Single Distribution, for any other designated point, near or remote, may be clearly ascertained; in one large volume.

For sale at the North Carolina Bookstore by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Jan. 5, 1852. 18—

$99 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL, and ran away in November last, from Paulding, Jasper county, Miss., the Negro slave BEN, alias AMZI, aged 30 or 35 years, 5 feet 10 in. high, quite dark; has two scars on his face—one just above the right eye, running back into the hair, the other on his cheek bone, running towards the mouth; also, scars on the knees and on the left arm, caused by burns. He was purchased from Theo. N. Gadden, of Charleston, S. C., in August, 1850, by the subscriber's father. It is known that he has false free papers, and he will probably represent himself as a free man. The above reward will be paid to any person who will detect the said slave, and lodge him in jail, so that he can be obtained.

THOS. P. FRITH, Holmesville.

Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana. 103—2m

FOUR Cases more of Beebe's best Hats, latest style. Also, a few pieces North Carolina Cassimere, made at Rock Island Factory, Mecklenburg County; Tweeds, Kentucky Geans, Dove Skin Cassimere, Calico, Domestics, Calf Boots, heavy double soled Brogans.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, Nov. 4th, 1851.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!
S. CRANE'S
Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:* Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7	barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,			$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

MATTRESS MAKING.

THE Subscriber has just received, direct from the North, a supply of the best quality of Curled Hair, which will enable him to manufacture a superior quality of Hair Mattresses.

He would respectfully inform the Public that he can furnish them with the BEST articles in his line, as cheap as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article of work, and at as low a price, by sending their orders to me.

Also, constantly on hand, the much improved SHUCK and COTTON MATTRESSES, and at the lowest prices. Also, Sofas, Lounges, and Easy Chairs, manufactured in various styles. Also, repairing and renovating old Hair Mattresses, &c., done at the shortest notice.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Ware Room on Fayetteville street, two doors above the YARBROUGH HOUSE.

J. HENRY HARRISS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.

Raleigh, October 24, 1851. 102—

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

Ready Made Clothing.

FINE dress and frock Coats,
Fine black and fancy Cassimere Pantaloons,
Fine fancy silk, merino and velvet Vests,
Fine beaver, pilot, Petersham and cloth Overcoats,
Common Negro Overcoats, Jackets and Pants,
Boy's sack and frock cloth and Tweed Coats,
Boy's Tweed and Cassimere Pantaloons,
Merino, Silk and Linen Shirts,

The above goods were manufactured expressly for City trade, and are warranted to be equal in style, quality and workmanship, to any made to order, and will be sold at reduced prices for cash. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, Dec. 4, 1851. 11—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE. The North Carolina Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by BENJAMIN SWAIM. Second edition, revised and corrected.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store by

HENRY. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, 1851. 12—

Purified Charcoal Tooth Paste.

FOR whitening and preserving the Teeth, cleansing the mouth, and purifying the breath. Charcoal is a powerful disinfecting agent; and when made from proper materials, is considered by the most eminent physicians aed medical writers, to be the safest Dentifrice in use. The only obstacle to its more general use, has been its dusty nature, which, in the form now offered, is entirely avoided. This preparation contains no other substances except such as are necessary to prepare it in this form, which of themselves are perfectly safe, and induce a healthy condition of the mouth. For sale by—

H. D. TURNER,

Raleigh, Dec. 1851. N. C. Bookstore.

FORM BOOK—The North Carolina Form Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the act fixing the fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. Calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina bar. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

Raleigh, December, 1851. N. C. Bookstore.

For Sale.

A SECOND hand Rockaway, harness and tongue—also a splendid Chandelier.

Apply to E. P. FINCH.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This invaluable remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs has attained a celebrity from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other preparations have shown themselves *palliatives*, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of Physicians, Patients, and the public at large. See the statements, not of obscure individuals and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

The widely celebrated Surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York City, says:

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of throat and lungs."

Dr. Perkins, the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes, the Cherry Pectoral is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases.

HANOVER, OHIO, April 3, 1850.

Dear Sir: I wish I could tell all that suffer with a cough, what your Cherry Pectoral has done for me. It does seem they might be benefitted by the information. I had a lung fever which left my lungs weak and inflamed. Being very feeble and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink in consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine, by the advice of a clergyman, who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough at first, and gave me rest at night. In less than a fortnight I could eat well, and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, my appetite returned, and my food nourished me, which soon restored my strength. Now, after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral. Yours with respect, JULIA DEAN.

I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is in conformity with my own views of her case, and her cure by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. JOSEPH DEAN.

The above named Joseph Dean, and Julia, his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement.

SAMUEL C. VAN DERWENT,
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

January 6, 1852. 901—w3m.

Rare Chance for a good Investment.

IS now offered by the Subscriber who wishes to dispose of his *Carriage and Harness Manufactory.*

This extensive and well known Establishment, has now been in operation for upwards of 10 years, and has turned out and sold more vehicles than any other in the State. The sales for the last five years have averaged upwards of $20,000 per annum. The Establishment is situated on Main Street, and comprises a Wood Shop containing 8 benches; a Harness Shop, containing 4 benches; a Blacksmith Shop with 4 forges, and Large and commodious Paint and Trimming Rooms—all new and in excellent order. There are besides these a large wood house, filled with an immense quantity of fine seasoned Timber, adapted to every department of the business. A Turning Lathe and Saw moved by horse power; a new Pump on the premises. Shelter for vehicles, and in a word all the improvements and conveniences found in the best Establishments either North or South.

Immediately opposite, are the Dwelling House and Ware House. The Dwelling-house is a fine two story building, with an acre lot attached, having all necessary out houses and conveniences required by a family. The situation is elevated, healthy and pleasant. The Ware-house is a new two story 50 × 26 ft. building, and cost upwards of $1250. In addition to these will be found a large and varied assortment of

Trimmings, Paints, Leather and Harness MOUNTINGS,

all new and of the latest style.

The position of Greenville, situated as it is in the midst of the wealthiest and most fertile portion of the State,—connected with Raleigh and the west by a Plank Road, with the east and the seaboard by a river always open to Steamboat navigation—besides the high character of the Establishment, for the durability and elegance of its work, combine with the growing importance of the place to render it the most appropriate point in Eastern Carolina for a Carriage Manufactory. The purchaser will obtain the most accommodating terms, and any reasonable time to make his payments.

To his friends and patrons the subscriber returns his hearty thanks for their liberal patronage, and informs them that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of BUGGIES and other VEHICLES ever seen here, which he will be happy to sell on low terms for cash or negotiable notes. He respectfully invites friends and purchasers to call and examine his stock.

JAMES NELSON.

Greenville, June 25, 1851. 75—tf.

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

WOULD observe, that, as the season draws on, for Fall and Winter Clothing, they have anticipated the wants of the people, and would be pleased to show all who may favor them with a call, their assortment, consisting of

Drab, Black, and Blue Beaver Cloth Overcoats and Sacks.

We would call your attention particularly to the assortment of Overcoats, as it embraces every desirable and late style. Our PANTS are excellent. Fastidious as well as men of Fashion, can here find something to please them, let their tastes be as various as our calls, and in fact, the only difficulty will be to choose from, rather than to find any particular style or color.

In the assortment of VESTS, you will find rich Cut Velvet, Merinos of all colors, Silk, light and dark Cassimere and Valencia, some of them really beautiful.

Our furnishing Department is complete and full, and we hardly deem it necessary for us to enumerate all the articles comprised under that head. You will find however, a large assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, H'd'k'fs, Socks, Cotton and Merino.

Call and examine our stock, we shall be glad to show our goods at all times, regardless of trouble, sale or no sale. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1851. 94—

FALL TRADE, 1851,

Southern Trade will soon insure Southern Rights!

I AM now receiving from Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk and Baltimore, my Fall and Winter supply of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, China and Hard Ware,

carefully selected for the season, at moderate prices for cash, or on a short credit to *punctual* customers. I expect to keep on hand in addition to the above, Salt, Fish, Flour and Bacon, Iron of different sizes, Nails of an excellent qualitity, with all necessary articles kept in a Village Store. I will take in exchange for Goods, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder, Flax-seed, Bees-wax and Cotton, or Tow Cloth, with any other produce that may suit in my line of business. Call at the Brick Store near the Bank. THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

P. S. I will attend to any Commission business, or forwarding of Goods, so as to satisfy those who may intrust them to me. T. W. H.

October 1, 1851. 95—

Prime Green Tea,

JUST Received,

ALSO,

Loaf, Crushed, clarified and brown Sugar, Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Starch, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Mace, Spanish Indigo, bar Lead, Powder, Shot, and Percussion Caps, Blacking, shoe, scrubbing, horse, crumb and hearth Brushes, tooth, nail and hair brushes, cut Nails, finishing and common Brads, Swedes Iron and cast Steel, cotton and wool cards, bellows, brass and cast Irons, Gothic Fenders, shovels and tongs, Hods, fire carriers, Painted and brass bound Buckets, wire sieves, shovels and spades, Collin's axes, Augurs, saws, files, chisels, cross cut and mill saws, Broad axes, adzs, frying pans, wafer and waffle irons, Knob, pad, stock, till and cupboard Locks, hinges, screws, finishing brads, cut tacks, knives and forks, Pen and pocket knives, scissors and shears, Iron squares, trace and log chains, wagon boxes, Tin and Crockery ware.

For sale by I. BROWN.

Oct. 14, 1851. 93—

Triumphant Success.
GLORIOUS RESULTS AGAIN.

Every Drawing of the Lottery at *The Far Famed and Truly Fortunate Lottery Brokers*

PYFER & CO,
No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

Clearly demonstrates the fact very extensively confessed for a long series of years, that

ONE ORDER

To the Old-Established and Popular House may GARNER A GOLDEN HARVEST.

Prompted by an inflexible resolve to banish from the habitation of man that gaunt and hideous tyrant Poverty, we proclaim to the world an Infallible Specific! warranted to remove the barriers that exclude from the "masses" the station, influence and luxuries enjoyed by the "favored few," and to elevate the "lowly born cottager" to a position beside the "lordly patroon."

Experience has tested its merit, and thousands who had from their childhood suffered the "sling and arrow of outrageous fortune," have by a well-timed order to *Pyfer & Co's Truly Lucky and Popular House,* Realized ere they "declined into the vale of years," fortunes for themselves, and fortunes for their children. Always remember, that every man, woman and child, who reads this, inflicts upon his or her welfare a grievous wrong, who permits another day to fall into the "vortex of the past," without making an effort to *Flee the Ills of Poverty!*

By forwarding an order by mail, for a Package or Single Ticket in any of the following Magnificent Lotteries for January, to the old-established, far-famed and truly fortunate Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light-st., Baltimore, Md.
Lo and Behold the Success in December.
All sold by PYFER & Co.
BRILLIANT ARRAY.

$40,000, Whole Ticket, sent to Ohio.
$20,000, Half Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$18,000, Quarter Ticket sent to do.
$15,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Tennessee.
$10,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$10,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$8,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$5,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Alabama.

THIS LUCK CAN'T BE BEAT.
Orders Confidential.
WHO'LL HAVE A NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

Brilliant Schemes for January, 1852.

Date Jan.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	17,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
3	37,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	34 00
5	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
6	20,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	17 00
7	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	30 00
8	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
9	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
10	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	45 00
12	25,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	8	25 00
13	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
14	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
15	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
16	13,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	4	13 00
17	50,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	15	60 00
19	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
20	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
21	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
22	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
23	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
24	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	37 00
26	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	30 00
27	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
28	30,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	37 50
29	18,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	16 00
30	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
31	61,576	78 Nos	16 drawn	20	60 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.
Or, Box 524, Baltimore Post Office.

January 1, 1852. 17—

Oils, Tallow Grease, and Ohio MINERAL PAINT.

300 BARRELS Machinery Oil.	Price 75 cts. per gallon.	
2500 gallons do. do. in casks of various sizes.	do	do per gl.
200 Barrels Boiled Paint Oil.	do	55 do
5000 Gallons do do do in casks of various sizes.	do	do do

350 Barrels Tanners' Oil. Various kinds and qualities, from 35 to 60 cents per gallon.

1500 Gallons in Casks of various sizes. Various kinds and qualities, from 35 to 50 cents per gallon.

50 Tons Tallow Grease, for Heavy Bearings, and Coarse Machinery, in Barrels or Casks, of any consistency required. Price 6 cents per lb.

150 Tons Ohio Mineral Paint, in barrels, at the lowest market price.

Machinery Oil, warranted not to chill in the coldest weather, and considered by those using it equal to Sperm Oil.

Boiled Paint Oil, equal to Linseed Oil, other than for white.

I am constantly receiving large supplies of the above named articles, and my motto is, "Small profits and quick returns." B. F. POND,

56 *Water Street, (under the Pearl st. House)*
NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 1, 1851. 901—7t.

Valuable Property for Sale.

I will sell on a liberal credit, the House and Lot on which I live in the Eastern Ward of this City, eligibly situated, near the residence of Dr. Josiah O. Watson.

The lot contains about an acre of ground, well and newly fenced in. The house is commodious and newly fitted up. It contains four rooms besides a basement neatly finished for a dining room, pantry, &c. &c. All the necessary out-houses, including Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables, &c., and the best well of water in these "diggins," will be found upon the premises. The Garden attached to the residence is in a high state of cultivation.

I will also sell the Lot adjoining, containing three-fourths of an Acre, more or less. The Lots will be sold separately or together, as purchasers may desire.

The property cannot fail to please any person, who wishes a highly desirable residence.

For details, terms, &c. apply immediately to

THOMAS M. OLIVER.

Raleigh, Dec. 5, 1851. 11—

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.